THE

European Magazine,

For APRIL 1807.

[Embellished with, 1. A Portrait of Miss Pope. And, 2. A View of Tavistock Chapel.]

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London:

Printed by J. Gold, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street,

FOR JAMES ASPERNE,

At the BIBLE, CROWN, and CONSTITUTION,

No. 32, CORNHILL.

Persons who reside abroad, and who wish to be supplied with this Work every Month, as published, may have it sent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the West Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr. THORNHILL, of the General Post Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane; to Hamburgh, Lisbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr. BISHOP, of the General Post Office, at No. 22, Sherborne-lane; to any Part of Ireland, at One Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr. SMITH, of the General Post Office, at No. 2, Sherborne-lane; and to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the East Indies, at Thirty Shillings per Annum, by Mr. GUY, at the East India House.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

As our *Doncaster* Correspondent desired that we would acknowledge his communication, we hereby do so; and farther inform him, that we had not *sauntered* far before we discerned, through the *disguise*, a cloven foot: for, as the song says,

"All the *little* Clarks
Were *mark'd*," &c.

This self-puffing candidate for employment is desired to take notice, that the different departments of our work are already occupied; and that his *inestimable services* are free to any publication that may stand in need of them.—Neither the Proprietor nor the Conductors of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE are partial to *hot water*, or will submit to act as *gall*-ducts to any self-dubbed Aristarchus.

LEDA, or the SILVER EGG, is by no means a bad idea: whether we shall adopt it, will be seen at some future period. How our ingenious Correspondent, LITTLE THUMB, could suppose that there was any political, financial, or fiscal allusion, in MOTHER GOOSE, it has puzzled our sagacity to conjecture. We do not, as he says, believe this fascinating piece to be "a *barrel* thrown out to the *whale*;" because, however it may *sound*, it has never yet proved an *empty vessel*.

We can only hint to *W. J.*, that *too many* of "the Miseries of Human Life" have already come *professionally* under our inspection.

THE EXODIAD, a Poem, shall be reviewed in our next.

The poem by the late Sir WILLIAM JONES is very beautiful; if it has not been printed, we will most readily insert it.

We are obliged to *T. B.* for his communication, but cannot insert it; because it is rather a delicate thing to observe upon PARTY, or to reflect upon TRIBUNALS.

Our Correspondent *P. O.* would do well to consider *the space* to which we are limited with respect to our Review Articles. We have already reduced our quotation type. We are obliged to him for his compliment; but it can have no effect on our judgment of the work to which he alludes.

The Rev. Mr. Mercier's defence of the Swiss came too late for this month.

We are obliged to *Z.* for his kind hint; but a print of the late celebrated John Opie, Esq., R.A., with a Memoir, has already appeared in the European Magazine for October, 1798, Vol. XXXIV.

The other favours which we have lately received are under consideration.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN from April 4 to April 11.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
Essex	79	4	42	0	38	2	29	0	40	6
Kent	82	2	47	0	41	6	35	0	39	0
Sussex	78	2	00	0	40	8	34	6	00	0
Suffolk	76	6	44	6	37	2	27	9	36	4
Cambridge	74	2	00	0	36	1	22	10	33	3
Norfolk	72	11	00	0	35	0	22	0	33	2
Lincoln	70	2	45	8	37	10	24	0	35	9
York	71	11	46	8	38	3	27	1	41	10
Durham	79	6	00	0	38	2	27	3	33	3
Northumb.	70	1	55	0	37	9	28	0	00	0
Cumberland	72	10	56	2	38	2	29	2	00	0
Westmorl.	81	8	00	4	41	8	31	11	00	0
Lancaster	76	4	00	0	39	1	27	4	47	2
Chester	72	5	00	0	44	8	28	2	53	4
Gloucester	79	0	00	0	38	7	30	2	45	11
Somerset	78	4	00	0	37	4	21	8	40	3
Monmouth	76	4	00	0	38	4	27	4	00	0
Devon	85	5	00	0	36	2	30	10	48	0
Cornwall	83	2	00	0	37	5	23	10	00	0
Dorset	80	4	00	0	35	1	37	2	00	0
Hants	81	2	00	0	39	5	34	2	00	0

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
Middlesex	85	8	46	0	38	11	33	1	42	3
Surrey	86	0	42	0	41	0	33	8	40	6
Hertford	73	8	43	0	40	4	28	0	37	9
Bedford	76	4	52	0	37	4	25	9	41	0
Huntingdon	74	0	00	0	36	6	24	2	36	3
Northampt.	73	8	50	9	34	10	24	8	36	8
Rutland	76	0	48	0	37	3	24	0	00	0
Leicester	73	3	45	2	38	1	25	1	37	7
Nottingham	78	8	44	6	42	2	28	2	43	8
Derby	78	6	00	0	42	8	27	10	48	8
Stafford	78	1	00	0	43	2	28	2	47	1
Salop	74	9	58	4	41	7	29	3	00	0
Hereford	73	0	46	4	36	3	28	4	47	2
Worcester	75	4	00	0	41	2	33	3	44	3
Warwick	80	8	00	0	42	11	30	8	48	11
Wilts	76	4	00	0	37	0	33	4	52	0
Berks	83	6	00	0	37	6	32	3	46	6
Oxford	78	8	00	0	35	3	29	4	41	11
Bucks	79	10	00	0	38	0	28	11	43	6
WALES.										
N. Wales	75	4	00	0	39	8	22	1	46	0
S. Wales	84	8	00	0	55	11	30	0	00	0

European Magazine.

Engraved by Ridley & C.o from an Original Picture by Drummond

Miss Pope.
Of the Theatre Royal Drury Lane.

Published by J.Asperne at the Bible Crown & Constitution Cornhill 1 May 1807

THE

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND

LONDON REVIEW,

FOR APRIL 1807.

MEMOIR OF MISS POPE.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

" Nothing, though ever so barren, if within the bounds of nature, could be flat in her Hands; she gave many heightening touches to characters, but coldly written."

CIBBER.

THIS is an extract from the character of an actress, highly and deservedly celebrated in her day for the performance of a cast of parts, many of them similar to those for which the lady, whose portrait is the precursor of this short memoir, is so extremely eminent.

In contemplating the subject which now engages our attention, we find a peculiar pleasure, because it recals the images and ideas of our juvenile days, and presents to our view the resemblance of an actress, who, from the time that we first saw her personate Miss DOLLY SNIP*, POLLY HONEYCOMBE†, and the Musical Lady, to that of her latest representation, has been as much our favourite, as she has been the favourite of the public.

To this hour we can remember her exultation at the idea of her being a fine lady, and

" Wearing a little cap, or no cap at all."

Her mode of summoning the female band—

" I'll be your leader, General Honeycombe."

Her ridiculous distress when *unharmonized* by the discovery, that instead of having been led to the altar by *Signior Masqualli*, she had united herself to plain GEORGE MASK. We have neither forgotten her CORINNA, when she romped into our good graces, nor the side-long glance which she darted at Capt. Worthy, when she charmed us with the struggle betwixt love and demureness in the FAIR QUAKER OF DEAL. We still retain the idea of her characteristic assumption of " Cheapside pertness and Whitechapel pride," in the representation of Miss STERLING; and have not lost sight of the intriguing archness of her LAPPET: nor the admirable contrast which she exhibited in NELL. In fact, we may repeat in the words of our motto, that " Nothing within the bounds of nature and truth can be flat in her hands." Of this, another instance strikes us in her representation of MRS. CANDOUR, which, though short, is one of that species of parts in which, Cibber says, there is as much skill to be shown as in the most voluminous; and respecting which we must recur to the manner in which she spoke, and the look that accompanied these words:—

" Poor dear Girl! who knows what her " situation may be?"

To take the whole range of the parts performed by Miss POPE within the space to which we are confined, would, were it necessary, be impossible. To characterize her acting is, perhaps, less difficult; because it is, as we have already observed, a superstructure of truth founded upon the basis of nature; and consequently to the audience discriminates itself.

Of her acting it is to be further remarked, that the outlines of the poet are filled up with the greatest judgment, and heightened by the most fascinating touches of genuine humour; or, where the scene requires it, of exquisite sensibility: so that she intro-

* In Harlequin's Invasion, performed 1759.
† In Polly Honeycombe, performed 1760.

duces upon the stage an inexhaustible variety: you never see the fulsome affectation of ABIGAIL *, the *quality binding* of KITTY †, the purse proud boisterous insolence of HEIDELBERG ‡, nor the distinguishing traits of any of her other characters, intermingled she has, indeed, too much real genius ever to appear in the smallest degree a *mannerist*.

If we recur to that great master of his art, Colley Cibber, and contemplate the highly finished picture of Mrs. Monfort, which he has delineated, we shall find a very considerable similarity betwixt the professional character of Miss Pope, and the description of his favourite, as it glows in his page.

"She was," says the Laureat, "so fond of humour, in what low part so ever to be found, that she would make no scruple of defacing her fair form to come heartily into it. For, when she was eminent in several desirable characters of wit and humour in higher life, she would be in as much fancy, when descending to the antiquated Abigail of Fletcher §, as when triumphing in all the airs and graces of a fine lady."

Though this is, as he observes, a species of excellence that few actresses care for, it is certainly one of very considerable magnitude; for, divested of it, we have seen DORCAS endeavour to out-bloom SALLY ‖; URSULA attempt to appear handsomer than LEONORA **, and many other instances in which characteristic propriety was sacrificed to vanity.

While we feel ourselves under the influence of the *cacoethes quotandi*, we shall request the reader's indulgence to allow us to extract a few more words from the same author respecting another actress, as in a particular point of view they apply to Miss Pope, and with them we shall conclude our exordium.

"Mrs. Bracegirdle was now just blooming to her maturity; her reputation as an actress gradually rising with that of her person. Never was any woman in such general favour with her spectators, which she constantly maintained by not being inattentive to her private character."

This, like that of the lady who is the subject of this memoir, passed over the fiery ordeal of the stage like pure gold through the furnace, without the smallest diminution of its value.

Miss Pope was born in Russel Street, Covent Garden, where her father resided many years, and whence she only removed to Great Queen Street; so that she seems to have been through life as stationary in her dwellings, as in her attachment to ONE THEATRE. Her dramatic life commenced in the earliest period of her youth. She may with propriety be termed a daughter of the Comic Muse.

It was not owing to any idea so absurd, as the infantile taste which we have lately seen possess the town; but, most probably, from a wish to erect a kind of nursery for dramatic genius, that induced Garrick to collect a juvenile company, and to have some of his pieces performed by them.

Miss Pope, even when a child, appeared to the sagacious Manager one of the most promising candidates for theatric fame: to her, therefore, he trusted some of the capital parts; she, in consequence, performed the fine lady in LETHE, then a favourite part of Mrs. Clive's, also Miss in her Teens, and from her professional skill in thriding the fantastic mazes of the dance, shone with distinguished lustre among the fairy group of LILLIPUT.

She also contributed her magic powers to the aid of the enchantress in the ORACLE.

The first regular appearance of Miss Pope as an actress, was in the character of CORINNA, in that truly pleasant Comedy of Vanbrugh, "The Confederacy," September 27, 1759, when she was received with universal applause.

"On the second night of her performing the character, Mrs. Clive called her into the Green Room before she went upon the stage, and said to her, "My dear Pope," (which was a very tender appellation to come from that lady,) "you played particularly well on Saturday night as a young actress; now take from me a piece of advice, which I would have every beginner attend to; you acted with great and deserved approbation, but to-night you must endeavour to act *better*, and expect to receive *less* applause; for, if you let your young heart be too sanguine, and rest on the caprice of public commendation or praise, you will find yourself disappointed; you will foolishly let it

* Drummer.
† High Life below Stairs.
‡ Clandestine Marriage.
§ Scornful Lady.
‖ Thomas and Sally.
** Padlock.

damp your spirits, and you will sink beneath [illegible] advice for your proceeding on the stage. The violent thunder of applause last Saturday on your first appearance was not at all deserved, it was only benevolently bestowed to give you the pleasing information that they were well delighted, and that you had their warmest wishes that you would hereafter merit the kindness that they had bestowed upon you*."

Mrs. Clive seldom did or thought like any other person, or surely it would have struck her that this admonition, however friendly it might have been meant, given to a young actress upon the second night of her maturer appearance, just as she was going upon the stage, was much more likely to depress, than to promote the expansion of genius; because, if she followed, she must think of it; and if, in the course of her performance, she thought of it, she could derive little encouragement from the violent thunder of approbation so exhilarating to a juvenile mind, and so stimulative to histrionic exertions that accompanied her every action; therefore we are of opinion, that however valuable those precepts might have been, they had better have been delivered in a cooler moment than that which her monitor chose for them; a moment when fear, hope, and expectation were upon the wing, when the bosom fluttered with contending emotions, and the young *debutante* was about to enter upon a task more arduous than even her first essay, as she must have been anxious not only to keep the reputation that she had acquired, but to add to it by allowing her native humour its full expansion. However, the good sense and real genius of Miss Pope completely triumphed. She charmed her spectators; and like Mrs. Bracegirdle, upon every appearance, and with every new character, continued to rise in the opinion of her audiences, until she arrived at that point of professional eminence whereon she is now seated.

Of her performance of the Musical Lady†, that very excellent judge of theatrical talents, the late Isaac Reed, Esq. has spoken so correctly our own sentiments, that we cannot resist the self-flattery of quoting his opinion.

"Miss Pope supported the character of Sophia with a sprightliness tempered with judgment, and an elegance heightened by ease, that might have done honour to a performer of three times the experience in life that her years have afforded her the opportunity of acquiring."

In "THE DEUCE IS IN HIM," and a number of other pieces of those times, she was equally excellent.

When Mrs. Clive retired from the stage*, Miss Pope succeeded to many of her characters: in consequence, a new line of acting opened to her view; though, from what we can remember of the former actress, we are confident that they have not suffered any diminution of humour or spirit from being in the possession of the latter. If we were inclined to catch one prominent trait of each, we should say that CLIVE, whose great excellence lay in those two qualities, was frequently too broad, and too masculine; but that POPE, while giving the utmost scope to her comic powers, never loses sight of chastened propriety, and true feminine delicacy. Indeed, while she displays such brilliant specimens of the genuine *vis comica* of what is termed the "*old school*," which, by the bye, is but an affected discrimination of the age of Garrick; she also assimilates her humour to the NEW, in the very few pieces where the present race of dramatic authors will afford her the least opportunity for its exertion; so that, however *ponderous* the modern materials may be that she has to work upon, she does contrive to strike a few *sparks* from them, that render her as much admired by the present, as she was by her former audiences†. She is, we think,

* Thespian Dictionary.
† Acted 1762.

* The last parts performed by Mrs. CLIVE were—FLORA, in The Wonder, and, The Fine Lady in Lethe, for her Benefit, April 24, 1769.

† "In characters of arch and splenetic humour," (says a critic in the year 1783,) "in those of ill bred coquettes, of impertinent chambermaids, and satirical defamers, Miss Pope has not her equal on the stage. She studied the manner of Mrs. Clive, and the pupil is worthy of her mistress. Her articulation is good, her voice powerful, and her delivery equally distinct, whether it be required to be voluble or slow. Her imagination is lively, and her judgment excellent; and a part must indeed be barren of humour, if Miss Pope cannot make it pleasant.—Dolly Snip, Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Foresight, Foible, Phillis, Cherry, &c. &c., are recent in every one's memory. — *English Review*, *Vol. I*, p. 439.

the only actress that has in this reign been honoured with a Royal Command, which, by the subsequent Bill, it appears she received with respect to the performance of a part in which her predecessor, Mrs. Clive, was eminently successful, and in a play of which she is the only survivor of the original cast, now on the stage.

By Command of Their Majesties.
THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.
This present Thursday, May 6, 1802,
Their Majesties' Servants will act a Comedy
called
THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
Lord Ogleby, Mr. King.
Sir John Melville, Mr. Barrymore.
Sterling, Mr. Dowton.
Lovewell, Mr. C. Kemble.
Serjeant Flower, Mr. Packer.
Traverse, Mr. Caulfield.
Trueman, Mr. Surmont.
Canton, Mr. Wewitzer.
Brush, Mr. Palmer.
Mrs. Heidelberg, (By Command) Miss Pope.
Fanny, Miss Campbell.
Trusty, Mrs. Maddocks.
Betty, Miss Mellon.
Chambermaid, Mrs. Scott.

In conclusion of this brief memoir, we must observe, that it gives us pleasure to reflect, that a lady who has acted her part with as much applause on the stage of the world, as she has on the stage of Drury, where she has charmed us forty years, still continues to improve her female compatriots by her example; therefore, however extravagant, we could wish, for her sake and our own, that she might, by her acting, continue to "charm us forty more." M.

TAVISTOCK CHAPEL.
(WITH AN ENGRAVING.)

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

THE View represented in the annexed Print, is intended to display the principal front of a new Chapel, which has recently been erected in a street, called *Tavistock-place*, in the vicinity of Russel-square, London; it is built on ground belonging to the Foundling Hospital, and is within the precincts of the parish of St. Pancras; whence it is properly one of the Chapels-of-ease to that extensive and now very populous parish. The rapid and extraordinary increase in the population of this parochial district, may be adduced as one of the singular features of modern London; and I shall take the liberty of suggesting to your entertaining and interesting correspondent, Mr. *Moser*, a hint for his useful lucubrations: the comparative state of the number of houses, and population of London, or of some of its parishes at different and distant periods. I am aware that this inquiry is involved in difficulty, yet every document and hint towards its elucidation, will be useful and acceptable. Another subject of perhaps more real utility and public interest, would arise from an investigation into the original formation, extent and population of parishes, with a development of the present immense revenues of some, from accumulation of modern buildings; and the degraded poverty of others from the loss of trade, manufacture, or some other cause of emigration. It is a notorious and deplorable fact, that while one Protestant Minister in a populous parish is enjoying his annual thousands, another in a forsaken district is doomed to live in a *genteel style* on sixty or seventy pounds a year. Such is the present state of things; but this, like many other *long established evils*, demands the prudent and honest interference of the British Parliament.

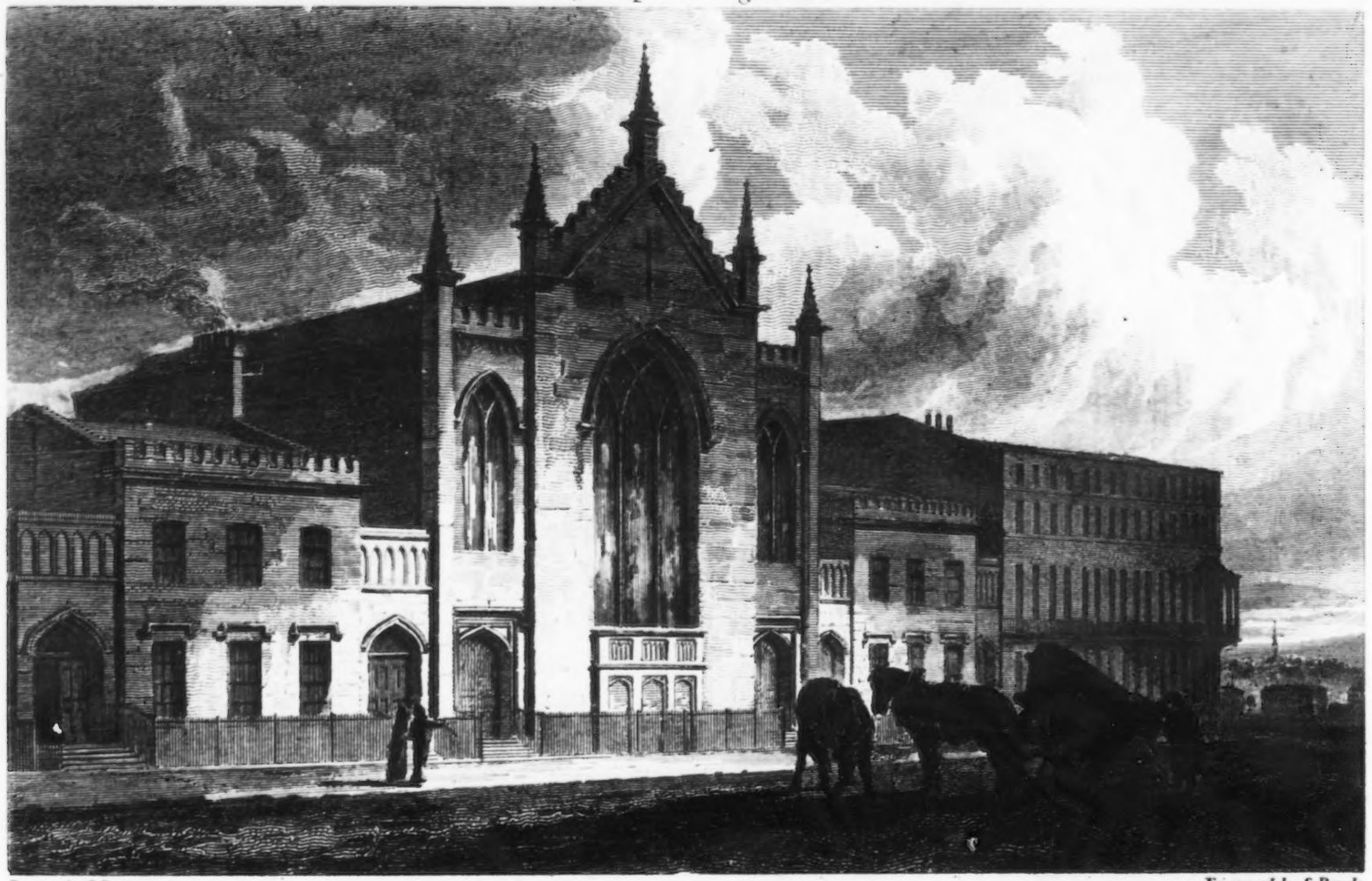
To return to St. Pancras, &c. In a mass of MSS. now before me, some of which appear to have been written in 1745, I find the following notices relating to this parish:

"*Pancras* is a village situated on the banks of the ancient river of the *Wells*, otherwise called the river *Bagnigg*. At present it contains, besides its church, only *three houses**. Here are two *Wells*, the old and the new, which are well resorted to in the season. The parish church is at this time in very good repair, and the inside is kept very clean and decent. They have preaching here only every first Sunday in the month. The churchyard is adorned with an infinite number of tombs of eminent Roman Catholics,

* This number of houses must mean only those in the immediate vicinity of the Church, or in the *Village* called St. Pancras, as a portion of the *parish*; for Kentish Town, Tottenham Court, part of Highgate, &c., are stated as Hamlets in the parish. In the Population Report, printed by the House of Commons in 1802, the number of houses in this parish is stated to be 4,426; and since that period, it may safely be said, that above 600 additional houses have been built. The number of persons then was 31,779.

Published by J. Asperne, at the Bible, Crown & Constitution, Cornhill, May 1, 1802.

European Magazine.



Drawn by I Britton *Engraved by S Rawle.*

TAVISTOCK CHAPEL,
London

Published by J Asperne at the Bible, Crown & Constitution, Cornhill, May 1 1807.

brought out of London, to be here interred; that order of people chusing to lie here, which is of great benefit to the parish."

This manuscript relates several other circumstances concerning the parish, with Kentish *Town*, which then had "about 100 houses, and *in it are two or three gentlemen who keep their coaches.*" Also some particulars relating to Whittington, and an inscription on a stone raised to his memory, &c. It contains also several curious anecdotes, and descriptions of places, which are now greatly and singularly altered in character and appropriation. At a future period I purpose giving you some further extracts, with comparative remarks on the then existing, and the present state of places and things. I must also defer an account of Tavistock Chapel to a future number, and shall conclude this communication with a few observations on the present state, &c. of the

Buildings recently erected in the Vicinity of Bloomsbury.

That a situation so convenient for mercantile and legal business, and for pleasure, as the neighbourhood of the Foundling Hospital, should so long have continued unbuilt upon, when the most remote and inauspicious parts of the town have been most closely covered over, has been a subject of great surprise. The means that were used by an interested party, by whom the charity was so long kept from those advantages its situation commanded, *to* protract the commencement of a plan from which such an immense revenue will now be derived, being overcome by the exertions of its friends, the buildings were commenced in the year 1790 in Guilford-street, to the Eastward of Lamb's Conduit street: and from that time have been unceasingly prosecuted to their present state.

Very soon after the commencement of these buildings, the proprietor of the Doughty Estate adjoining Eastward, and the late Duke of Bedford to the West, united in carrying into effect those plans which have now revealed themselves to the public; but it will long be a subject of deep regret, that any part of the short-sighted policy which retarded the commencement of these plans, should have again evinced itself, and an injunction obtained from the Court of Chancery, to prevent the making, under any modifications whatever, a communication between Queen-square and Guilford-street; the inlets to which cannot now, without the aid of Parliament, be materially amended for many centuries; and the square must consequently be accessible only by the present miserable avenues from the South and West. It is also unfortunate, that, from the same source of opposition, the continuation of Queen-square of an equal width, was not effected to the Northern extremity of the Foundling Estate, which had been projected.

It is much to be regretted, that the plan of Mr. Cockerell the architect was not adopted—by which the Hospital was to form the centre of one large square, extending the whole size of Brunswick-square, a corresponding space Eastward, and to Guilford-street Southward; the useless dwarf buildings round the Hospital being removed to make way for a noble area, designed to have been dressed, planted, and surrounded by iron palisadoes, which would then have formed by far the grandest square in London, and a superb ornament to the metropolis.

Perhaps also it may be considered unfortunate, that the original intentions of the late Duke of Bedford were not carried into effect. By these it was proposed to rebuild the mansion-house on a magnificent scale, removed further from Bloomsbury-square, and to radiate two lines of capital houses Northward from thence to the New Road, on each side of a lawn of about 30 acres enclosed and planted, having sunk cross roads to communicate with Gower-street. Under this impression, the new houses on the East side of Russel-square, and the detached houses Northward, were built. But the subsequent determination of the Duke to reside nearer the Court produced the present arrangement: by which so great an increase has already been made to his Grace's rental, and which will so prodigiously enlarge the income of his successors.

In 1800 Bedford House was pulled down, and in 1803 all the new houses between Russel-quare and Bloomsbury-square, on the site of the old house and gardens, were erected; since 1801, all the new buildings, exclusive of those already mentioned, on what was formerly known as the Long Fields, have been erected. Russel-square is considerably larger than any other in London, Lincoln's Inn Fields excepted. Its dimensions nearly (for it is not perfectly at right angles, in consequence of the alteration of the plan already mentioned) are 678 feet on each side. Bolton House, occupied in 1803 by the late Earl Rosslyn, has recently been divided into two, and its court-yard covered by three excellent houses, which completes the Eastern side of the square.

Much pains have been used, and expense incurred, in laying out and planting the area of this square; which, when the trees and plants shall have arrived at a greater degree of maturity, will render it one of the most agreeable in London. On the South side, immediately opposite Bedford-place, a pedestrian statue in bronze of the late excellent Duke Francis, is to be set up by Mr. Westmacot, by public subscription, and will much add to the beauty of this place.

To the Northward, Tavistock-square is commenced; and by an early attention to the enclosing and planting its area before the erection of the habitations, it has become at once pleasant, healthy, and desirable.

To the Eastward of the Foundling Hospital a Square is begun, of the same dimensions as Brunswick-square. Northward of the Hospital Garden is the Estate of Mr. Harrison, where a respectable neighbourhood is rapidly forming; and nearly adjoining, is a large field belonging to the Skinners' Company, for which extensive building plans have been projected; but through some extraordinary inadvertence, no agreement has been effected, to insure respectable accesses either by the South, East, or Western sides.

The Estate formerly belonging to Mr. Mortimer, at the North end of Gower-street, after many years' litigation, has now become the property of Sir William Paxton, who proposes to put up extensive and respectable buildings on it, and to continue out Gower-street.

To the Northward of Tavistock-square, an area of about 20 acres is proposed to be surrounded with buildings; the centre to be occupied and dressed as nursery-grounds; the Paddington-road running between them. Directly Northward, from the centre of this large area, a wide grand road is to lead to the Hampstead-road at Camden Town; the sides to be planted with double rows of trees, and the houses to be coupled or detached, allowing abundant space to each for respectable inhabitants.

It is worthy of remark, that a line drawn from the Obelisk in St. George's-fields to the Hampstead-road, will directly pass to the Eastward of Somerset-place in the Strand, by Bloomsbury, through Russell and Tavistock Squares, and the above grand avenue: and, at a comparatively small expense, form a noble street of communication of more than three miles in extent; dividing the metropolis North and South, almost centrally.

The New Bridge, (so injudiciously intended to be built across the Thames opposite Beaufort-buildings,) without the possibility of any considerable Northern outlet, should undoubtedly be placed in this line, the Eastern wing of Somerset-place completed, and a correspondent range of buildings at the back of Surry-street erected*, with a spacious street between at least eighty feet wide, forming the access from the Strand, and leading direct to the proposed grand street.

The road from the Bridge to the Obelisk would be through property, that must be most materially increased in value by the operation; and if the prices which building ground has produced to the Corporation of London, at their improvements by Snow-hill and Temple-bar, be a criterion, the making so grand a street as is here projected, would prove an undertaking of very considerable profit to any individuals, who, sanctioned by the Legislature, might undertake it; the greater proportion of the space between that part of Holborn and the Strand being at present chiefly occupied as sheds or tenements of the most miserable quality. The New Street would allow of houses of the most respectable class public or private, and consequently the ground must be proportionably valuable. It should also be at least eighty feet wide; ninety or one hundred would be better; and its arrangement of houses, elevation, character, &c. ought all to be new and striking. The dwellings should afford sufficient space for trade, but not to overwhelm the tradesman with rent; and private individuals, or professional men, should therein find accommodations.

To return to the New Buildings by Bloomsbury: the Corporation of the City of London, on its estate between Gower-street and Tottenham-court-road, is causing a street, with a crescent at each end, to be erected, and a long range of shops next the road: the whole much improving that approach to the Bedford Estate.

Of the importance of the buildings on the *Bedford* and *Foundling* Estates to the country and the proprietors, some judgment may be formed by the following estimates, which are very nearly correct: the duties already paid to Government for the articles consumed in the buildings, amount to 84,500l.; the house and window duties per annum, 40,700l.; the war tax on property per annum, 14,800l.; the New River Company gain by the increased service, per annum, 3450l.; the present value of the buildings erected is 1,328,000l.; the annual value 125,710l.; and the present annual value of the ground rents, 18,839l.

It is presumed that about one half the buildings are completed on the Bedford Estate, and two-thirds on the Foundling Estate. If, therefore, those proportions be added to the sums already estimated, some idea may be formed of the reversionary value to the proprietors; and if to these be added the duties and taxes on the other Estates before mentioned South of the New-road, the permanent taxes to the State cannot be less, (according to their present ratio,) than for houses and windows per annum, 100,000l.; for duties and customs on the building articles, 200,000l.; for the war tax on property per annum, 40,000l.; and in total of the capital thus to be created, not less than 3,500,000l.; exclusive of all consideration of the advantages derived to the revenue, manufactures, and commerce, by the fitting up and furnishing so vast a neighbourhood.

* This would be an excellent situation for the Prerogative and other connected Courts, known as Doctors' Commons, at present so wretchedly placed; and their removal would make way for the improvements so much wanted to the South of St. Paul's.

VESTIGES,

COLLECTED AND RECOLLECTED,

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

No. LVI.

A PHILOSOPHICAL AND MORAL VIEW OF ANCIENT AND MODERN LONDON.

WITH NOTES, &c.

Chapter XXI.

FROM the ancient fabric called Durham House to the Savoy, there does not appear, in the reign of Henry the VIIIth, to have been any building of note in the front of the street. Salisbury House, a large Gothic mansion, occupied with its site and gardens the south side of the Strand betwixt the road and the river: this had probably been the spot whereon the town residence of the Earls of Salisbury had stood from the time of the Normans *. Cecil House, which stood on the North side of the Strand, was originally the parsonage-house belonging to the church of St. Martin in the Fields. In consequence of a composition betwixt Sir John Palmer and the incumbent, in the reign of Edward the IVth, it came to that Knight, who demolished it, and began to rebuild on the same site one of *brick* and timber, which was a mode of erecting houses very little known, and still less practised, in that age †. This edifice has been stated to have been very large and spacious; yet it was much extended and enlarged when it became a ministerial residence. In this house (whose site is now courts and alleys) resided that eminent statesman, Sir William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, whom we mentioned in the note. Burleigh House, as it appears by the ancient plan, fronted the Strand; its gardens extended from the West side of the garden wall of Wimbledon House, to the green lane which is now Southampton-street. Lord Burleigh was, in this house, honoured by a visit from Queen Elizabeth, who, knowing him to be subject to the gout, would always make him sit in her presence; which, it is probable, the Lord Treasurer considered a great indulgence from so haughty a lady, inasmuch as he one day apologized for the badness of his legs. To which the Queen replied, "*My Lord, we make use of you not for the badness of your legs, but for the goodness of your head.*" When she came to Burleigh House, it is probable she had that kind of pyramidical head-dress then in fashion, built of wire, lace, ribands, and jewels, which shot up to a great

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* Among the large possessions granted to Walter d'Evereux, Earl of Rosmar, in Normandy, the estates belonging to the family in Wiltshire were, perhaps, the principal; but this favourite had grants in other places, which descended to his son Edward, surnamed of Salisbury, and probably became attached to the title, of which this mansion, long distinguished by the epithet of Salisbury House, might form a part. It is here unnecessary to trace this unfortunate and *royal* line. Margaret, the last of this dynasty, was most barbarously massacred on the scaffold, 1541. The title then lay dormant until 1605, when James dignified with it Robert Cecil, second son of that great statesman, Sir William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, who for his prudence and sagacity had obtained one equally honourable, being called the English Nestor. Whether he *quite* deserved it will be a subject of future consideration.

† Brick buildings were, from the time of the Romans down to the reign of Henry the VIIIth, very seldom erected in London. Previous to this period, coal ashes, or what is now technically denominated *breeze*, was forbidden to be used in the composition of bricks, from an idea that this inflammable substance mixed with the clay rendered them in burning porous, and more liable to decay. However, though, from an examination of the solid texture of the Roman bricks, and of those either made here soon after the Conquest, or in the twelfth century imported from Normandy, this appeared specious, it had been experimentally proved to be false. The Romans, and probably the Normans, had some ingredients of which they composed them, with which the brick-makers in the latter ages were unacquainted, as their manufacture soon mouldered into dust. This may be yet observed in many of the ancient walls, where bricks have been used to fill up the interstices, and repair dilapidations in those of stone, or where they have been mingled with flints; and is still obvious in those of Bethlem, which are built wholly of bricks made without breeze, but repaired with others in which that article had entered into their composition. Those are in such a state of decay, that many of them fall into powder upon the touch; while these, though they have stood more than a century, are as firm as at first, and, unlike most of the bricks of the present times, (for in this article we are relapsing as much from *avarice* as our ancestors from ignorance,) are completely *artificial stones*.

height; for when the principal domestic ushered her in, as she passed the threshold he desired her Majesty to stoop. To which she answered, "*For your master's sake I will stoop, but not for the King of* SPAIN." A great part of the glory that distinguished the reign of Elizabeth, has been ascribed to the prudent choice which she made of her Ministers. That they were all men of talents is unquestionable; and that those individual abilities, however different might be their operation in different minds, were brought into one system, and by means, some of which would now be scarcely commended, were made to act together for the general good, is equally certain. Of this machine (which seems, in some instances, to have been unnecessarily complicated,) Lord Burleigh was considered the *primum mobile*, the first mover, the great wheel that impelled every other motion. Viewing him in this light, his character does not appear quite so perfect as many historians, who do not seem to have very accurately marked the difference betwixt *shrewdness* and *wisdom*, have thought it. In fact, Machiavelian politics, which had before too much infected the English Court, triumphed in the days of Elizabeth. The Queen and her Ministers delighted to bewilder most of their connexions, and of their affairs, in a labyrinth, to which it was supposed that of all her subjects Burleigh alone held *the clue*. Be this as it may, it is certain that he most artfully thrid the mazes of a multiplicity of matters, which few could have either so *tangled*, or *disentangled*, and consequently acquired the appellation of *the Wise*; though we think he forfeited his title to it, by his suffering his wisdom to become a pander to the envy and jealousy of his royal mistress, in the affair respecting the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots. In this transaction, although we can discern much of shrewdness and cunning, wisdom (which, as only to be identified with rectitude, we conceive to be a mental property that disdains even to compass a laudable end by vicious means,) is seldom visible *. His saying was, *Prudens qui patiens*; his maxim, *Nolo mi-*

* Assertion always shrinks into darkness if it is not collaterally illuminated by a ray from the torch of truth. There is

nor me timeat dispiciatve major. He died in *Burleigh House*, 1598. His

in the Talbot papers the "fragment of a letter from Lord Burghley to the Earl of Shrewsbury," 1572; in which, speaking of the Queen of Scots, he says,—"and fynding the sayd Quene now so bent, she must not think but hir Maty hath cause to alter hir curteouss dealings wt hir. And so, in this sort, hir Maty wold have yow tempt hir pacience to p̃voke hir to answer somewhat † for of all these p̃mises hir Maty is certainly assured and of much more.

"Hir Maty told me a whyle ago yt a gentleman of my L. of (I dare not name the p̃ty) coming to your L. howss, was by your L. askd whyther he had sene the Q of Scotts or no, and he sayd no: then q your L. yow shall se hir anone, which offer her Maty mislykyng I sayd yt I durst saye it was not trew in yt matere. I p̃ceive hir Maty would have yt Q kept very straytly from all conference, in so much it is more lyke yt she shall be rather com̃itted to ward than to have more lib̃ty: Your L. shall do well to send the names of those yt shall remayn, and of such as shall dep̃t

Your L. at Com

W B—Sep 5.

The Quenes Ma Lves to the Erle of Shrewsbury W Burghley. Hast post hast, hast post for life, life life life &c.

† Upon this passage Mr. Lodge ‡ makes the following remark: "We have here the Prime Minister of a wise and powerful Monarch, directing, by her order, one of the first Noblemen in the realm to visit the cell of a prisoner, and to exercise the office of a spy of the inquisition, by artfully drawing the proofs of the prisoner's guilt from her own mouth. The terms in which this treacherous mandate is couched aggravate the idea of its turpitude. The Earl, deep in the secrets of her story, already master of all the known evidence against her, is ordered not only to sift her by artful questions, but to assail her passions, and to work upon the weakness of a feminine temper, which had been rendered infinitely irritable by a long series of misfortunes—in a word, "to tempt her patience to provoke her to utter somewhat." —While this excites the tear of compassion for the situation of the victim, its policy, like its morality, is so contracted, that we discern in it no traces of the mind of the *great* Burleigh.

‡ Vol. II. of Illustrations of English History, No. LXVII.

eldest son, Thomas, who succeeded him, was, by letters patent, bearing date the 4th of May, 3d Jac., created Earl of Exeter. Large as Burleigh House was, he is said to have made very considerable additions to it, or, rather, to have erected a new building on its eastern side: the whole mansion then obtained the appellation of Exeter House, upon part of the site of which Exeter 'Change was erected.

It is a curious speculation to consider how, in every age, convenience has been made subservient to property. The abutments of the splendid mansion of Lord Exeter on the one side, and the Gothic gate and flint wall of the Savoy on the other, narrowed and encumbered the highway of the Strand as much as the Change and the opposite buildings do at present. Yet when, by pulling down the former, so great an alteration was made, although (from the connexion betwixt the court and the city) the inconvenience must have been long felt, no measures were taken to remedy it. Coaches were first used in London about 1580 *, and were gradually increasing; carts and waggons had been long in use in and about the metropolis; therefore the necessity of a wide passage in the avenue betwixt the two cities was hourly apparent. Of this, as early as the reign of Edward the VIth, the Protector, Somerset, was apprized; as, whatsoever might have been his motive for demolishing the ancient conduit and church of St. Mary, he certainly cleared the area before his palace *. When Exeter Change, the

* The chariots of the ancient Britons, rendered much more elegant by the refined taste of the Romans, and, at their recession, declining into the clumsy machines without wheels used by the Saxons, were in some degree restored to their pristine dignity, and placed again upon wheels, by the Normans. In this form they were first termed *Whirlicots*, and continued, under other appellations, to the seventeenth century; at the dawn of which period the riding in coaches was, by the English, considered as effeminate, and an Act passed to prevent it: but in this instance *indulgence* was stronger than law, for in 1605 they began to be common in London. Four hackney-coaches were set up by Captain Bailly, 1654. In 1778, 23,000 coaches were kept in England. How carriages for show and pleasure have increased since, is too obvious to render a statement necessary. So little were coaches known in the reign of Henry the VIIIth, that we find, upon Ascension Day, 1516, Margaret, Queen of Scots, rode along Cheapside, and so on to Baynard's Castle, behind Sir Thomas Par, the father of Katherine Par.

* It appears by the plan of London, 1600, that the great width of the Strand lay before the, at that time, magnificent palace of Somerset House: which width continued exactly as it does at present, to the buildings of the Earl of Exeter, the wall of whose court made the same angle as is now to be observed at the corner of *Pidcock's Menagerie*. The ground behind the adjoining houses, and extending to the backs of those on the south side of Exeter-street, for a great number of years lay entirely waste. When the surveyors appointed by Messrs. *Garrick* and *Lacey* to examine Old Drury, reported that that theatre was in a very infirm state, they contemplated the purchase of that ground in order to erect a new one upon it. But whether the two Managers wanted to make *too good* a bargain, or the proprietor had too great an idea of its value; or whether, upon a closer inspection, they found, by lightening the *upper works* and extending the *lower*, (that is, taking off half the shilling gallery and *adding it* to the boxes, thus inverting the column of society and placing the *capital* at the *base*,) Drury, as Quidnunc says, "would last their time," is uncertain; but certain it is, that the negociation failed; and although they did not wish to pull an *old house* over their heads, still they thought the chance of it was a less evil than the risk of building *a new one*: they therefore, by the help of propping, patching, and plastering, supported, in its declining state, the old fabric which had long *supported* them.

Upon the incorporation of the Society of Artists, 1765, a part of the ground that we have mentioned was taken by James Paine, Esq., who had just then finished Salisbury-street, and who built upon it that elegant fabric which is now the Lyceum. This was intended for an academy and exhibition-room to anticipate the royal establishment then in contemplation; and we think that there were several annual exhibitions in it. To erect this building the last vestiges of Exeter House were demolished. These consisted of a large room, and one or two smaller, which had been used for a variety of purposes. As, for instances; one time, in an evening, a square paper lanthorn, in illuminated characters, informed the public, that Books, &c, were to be sold by auction; at another, the ingenious Mr. Flockton, with a brazen trumpet and a brazen face, announced that the facetious Mr. Punch and his merry family, were ready to receive company of *any description*. This room had erst been used as a Roman Catholic private chapel; and in our own times had, wethink, been the receptacle of Wild Beasts, the

new mart for millinery, clothes, trinkets, hangings, books, &c., was erected to rival, or rather to supplant, "*the Bursse of Britain* *," its attractions added greatly to the concourse of people, and consequently of carriages. This building at first contained two ranges or stories of shops: the lower one still remains; the upper one has, like the galleries of the Royal Exchange, long been devoted to other, although we do not mean to insinuate to such laudable purposes†.

The building called the Savoy (which, in the course of ages, had been a palace, a castle, an hospital, and a military prison, which is the use made of it at present,) has been, by the various events that are recorded to have occurred to it, and in it, too well known to need a particular notice. In 1551, Sir John Thynne had a lease of it, which became a subject of inquiry before the Lords of the Council, as he was probably suspected of having obtained it by a fraudulent bargain with Lord Paget, who had been Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaster, and was accused of having embezzled large sums of money that had arisen from the sales of wood and fines for leases within that department. This was the obvious pretence; but the secret motive that led to this inquiry was a crime of which courtiers are seldom guilty; namely, an inviolable attachment to the *fallen* Protector, whose character, whatsoever might have been its merit or demerit, it appears descended into the hands of a party who treated it with as little tenderness as they did his person.

In the reign of James the Ist, the Savoy was considered as an appendage to the Queen's Court, *i. e.* Somerset, or, as it was then termed, Denmark House *. That illustrious Nobleman *George Clifford* †, Earl of Cumberland, died in that part of the Savoy called the Dutchy House, in 1605; as did *William Compton*, first Earl of *Northampton* ‡, in 1630.

school of defence, the audience chamber of those beautiful Houynhnms the panther mare and colt, the apartment wherein the White Negro Girl and the Porcupine Man held their levees; and, in short, applied to many other purposes equally extraordinary. When the foundations of the present buildings were dug, a number of vaults were discovered, which were in some degree connected, and showed the extent of the ancient fabric.

* The New Exchange.

† When the City of Westminster became the rival of London in the display of fashionable articles of dress, it appears from the Spectator, who never suffered any circumstance that characterised the times to pass unnoticed, that this part of it abounded with the shops of tradesmen dependent upon fashion. The petition of *Bartholomew Ladylove*, who was one of the mercers of Roundcourt, and of the sect of *Fawners*, is well known. No. 305 there is also another petition from the New Exchange mentioned, which was to relate to the arts of buying and selling, and particularly of valuing goods by the complexion of the buyer.

* It was only called so during the life of Anne of Denmark among her own people.—*Rapin.*

† There are few names better known by historical record than this of Clifford. Fair Rosamond, the daughter to Lord Clifford, was rendered as remarkable by her beauty, as Clifford of Cumberland, whom Shakspeare§ has consigned to eternal infamy, was for his barbarity. George Clifford, third Earl of Cumberland, the person mentioned above, was born in 1558. This Nobleman entered into the romantic spirit of the Court of Elizabeth, and distinguished himself in several tournaments before that Princess, who on one occasion took off her glove, and presented it to him; which is *almost* the greatest favour a Knight could receive from the goddess of his idolatry, and of which he was so proud, that upon public festivals he used always to wear it in his hat. He, however, for the gallantry which he displayed, and the share he had in the defeat of the Spanish Armada, and for his exploits in the South Sea, at Santa Cruz, &c., deserved much more solid favours.

‡ Made Knight of the Bath at the creation of Charles, Duke of York. 16 Jac. advanced to the title of Earl of Northampton, and Knight of the Garter. Spencer Compton, his son, took arms in favour of his Monarch, Charles the Ist. He behaved with great gallantry, and was slain at the battle of Hopton Heath, Staffordshire, aged forty-two, leaving six sons, viz. James, who succeeded him, four who were knighted, and one who became Bishop of Oxford, and soon after of London ‖. He had also two daughters. When his Lordship fell, he was offered quarter; but, with an heroic spirit of loyalty, he indignantly replied to the insurgents, "that he scorned to accept of quarter from such base rogues and rebels as they were;" in consequence of which he was cruelly slain with a halbert. (*Clarendon.*)—His wife was the daughter of Sir Francis Beaumont. Of

§ Vide Henry the VIth, part iii.

‖ This Prelate performed the coronation office for William and Mary, instead of Archbishop Sancroft.

A little further eastward, on the spot where Doiley's * warehouse now stands, was a large mansion, erected by Sir *Edward Cecil*, son of the first Earl of Exeter, who was, by Charles the Ist, created Viscount Wimbledon and Baron Putney. Stow, in his Annales, p. 1014, says, that it was burned quite down on *November*, 1628, and that the day before his Lordship had the misfortune of having part of his house at Wimbledon, in Surrey *, blown up by gunpowder. At the back of Doiley's, toward Exeter-street, there were formerly ruins, which were probably once a part of Wimbledon House.

Very near to this spot stood one of those wooden bridges which connected, while they in some instances incom-

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her daughters, Elizabeth died 1629, aged two days; Lady Mary Compton died 1634, aged nineteen months: both buried in the chapel of the Savoy †.

* There have been few shops in the metropolis that have acquired more literary celebrity (we mean in such works as only can confer celebrity,) than Doiley's warehouse; which induces us to go a little into the history of it, indeed as far as the tradition of the neighbourhood has furnished us with the means. We have been told, that the original founder of the house (who, probably, was a refugee that after the revocation of the edict of Nantz sought an asylum in this kingdom,) formed a connexion in the weaving branch of business with some persons in Spital-fields, whose manufactures, most judiciously fostered by Government, and most properly, and indeed patriotically, encouraged by the Nobility, &c., were just then ascending toward that eminence which they afterward attained. Doiley was a man, it is said, of great ingenuity; and probably having also the best assistance, he invented, fabricated, and introduced, a variety of STUFFS, some of which were new, and all such as had never been seen in this kingdom. He combined the different articles silk and woollen, and spread them into such an infinite number of forms and patterns, that his shop became a mart of taste, and his goods, when first issued, the height of fashion. To this the Spectator alludes in one of his papers, when he says to this effect, viz. that "if Doiley had not, by his ingenious inventions, enabled us to dress our wives and daughters in cheap stuffs, we should not have had the means to carry on the war."

In another paper, (No. 319,) the gentleman that was so fond of striking bold strokes in dress characteristically observes, "A few months after I brought up the *modish jacket*, or the coat with close sleeves. I struck this first in a *plain* Doiley; but that failing, I struck it a second time in blue camlet," which also was one of Doiley's stuffs.

In Vanbrugh's Provok'd Wife, the scene Spring Gardens, Lady Fanciful says to Mademoiselle, pointing to Lady Brute and Belinda, "I fear those Doiley stuffs are not worn for the want of better clothes."

This warehouse was equally famous, indeed, in our very early times; it was the grand emporium for gentlemen's night-gowns and caps. We think there was once a controversy carried on in the public papers upon the first of these important subjects. However, we find, that in the former part of the eighteenth century, all the beaux that used to breakfast in the coffee-houses appendant to the inns of court struck their morning strokes in this elegant dishabille, which was carelessly confined by a sash of yellow, red, blue, green, &c., according to the taste of the wearer: these were also of Doiley's manufacture. This idle fashion was not quite worn out even in the year 1765: we can remember having seen some of those early loungers, in their night-gowns, caps, &c., at Will's, (Lincoln's-inn-gate, Serle-street,) about that period.

† In the precinct of the Savoy, and *along* that side of the Strand toward Strand-lane, which is in the liberty of the Dutchy of Lancaster, for a great number of years many of the inhabitants lived rent free, no one appearing to make a demand upon them. We have heard that they have been allowed to vote at county elections as freeholders, but cannot positively assert it; though we believe the right of possession has been in some instances (many years since) sold. The people had, forty or fifty years ago, a whimsical idea respecting these houses; which was, that if they could find the family in any one of them absent, and could get possession, they had a right to maintain it.

* This estate was left by the Earl of Exeter to his third son. The manor-house belonged to Sir Christopher Hatton; it was purchased by Sir Thomas Cecil, and was rebuilt by him in the year 1588. After the explosion in 1628, it was repaired, and the outside painted in fresco, probably by Francis Cleyne. Fuller calls Wimbledon House "a daring structure;" and says, that "by some it has been thought to equal Nonsuch." And although this seems to be an exaggerated comparison, the plates of this building which have been published by Lysons, (Environs of London, Vol. I, p. 524 and 527,) together with the description, seem nearly to justify the assertion.

moded, the streets of the metropolis. This was called the Strand Bridge, and was over a brook, that has long since been arched, which ran from the high grounds through the present Catherine-street and Somerset Water-gate, by the flint wall of the Savoy, close to the *new* Calvin Chapel, into the Thames.

We have, in a former part of these vestiges, briefly noticed Chester Inn *, and more particularly described Somerset House; (a place to which, from many considerations, we were much attached;) therefore we have little to add. Queen Elizabeth is said at different times to have resided in it. She had granted the use of it to her kinsman, Lord Hunsdon; therefore it is probable that her occasional residences in this palace were at the time of her visits to him, with whom we find, by a letter from Gilbert Talbot to his father, the Earl of Shrewsbury †, she was upon the most friendly terms. The only traces that we have of the residence of Lord Hunsdon in Somerset House are traditional ‡. In the account of the monuments in the Chapel of the Savoy, the name of Lord Hunsdon is mentioned in the inscription over one of his servants §.

To return, for the last time, to Somerset House, (which is, in its present state, certainly an instance of dilapidation being the precursor of improvement, and a proud display of the triumph of the highly ornamented stile of Sir William Chambers over the classic simplicity of Inigo Jones,) we must observe, (and it is proper to state it, in order to keep in remembrance the last vestiges of a palace once considered as an example of the taste and magnificence of its age,) that the author of A Critical Review of Public Buildings * thus speaks of it: "I am exceedingly pleased with the front of the first court of *Somerset House*, next the *Strand*, as it affords a view of the dawning of taste in *England*; this being the only fabric, that I know of, which deviates ever so little from *the Gothic*, or imitates, ever so remotely, the manner of the ancients. Here are columns, arches, and cornices, that appear to have some meaning; and if proportions are neglected, if beauty is not perfectly understood, if there is a strange mixture of barbarism and splendour in it, the mistakes admit of great alleviations. In all probability the architect was an *Englishman*, and this his first attempt † to refine on his predecessors. Perhaps he had not an

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* Here Occleve, the poet, in the reign of Henry the Vth, is said to have studied the law.

† One of these letters, from Gilbert Talbot and Mary Talbot, is dated from the Earl of Shrewsbury's little house by Char Crosse, 11 Feb 1578. In another, dated from the Cowrte, the 6th July, 1576, he says, "I sawe the Q Matie yesternyght in the garden; but for that she was talekynge wt my L. Hunsden, she spoke nothing to me but loked very ernestly on me. I here her Matie conceiveth somwhat better of me then heretofore." John Heny, writing to the Earl of Shrewsbury, 13th Sept. 1603, says, "My old Lo Chamberlin" (Lord Hunsdon) "dyed this last week."

‡ In the ancient building, a long suite of rooms, called the Lord Chamberlain's, joined the apartments in Maid of Honour Court. It is, therefore, probable, that the principal officers and ladies of Elizabeth might have lodgings in this palace.

§ "Here lieth Humphrey Gosling of London Vintener, of the White Hart of this Parish, (St. Mary Le Strand), a Neighbour of Virtuous behaviour, a very *good Archer*, and of honest Myrth, a good Company keeper ‡

"So well inclin'd
to Poore and Rich,
God send more Goslings
to be sich,

He was servant to the Right Honble the Lord Hunsden lord Chamberlain and deceas'd the 22d of July 1586."

* James Ralph, whom Pope has immortalized for his poem called "NIGHT."

"Silence, ye wolves! while RALPH to Cynthia howls, [OWLS!"
And makes Night hideous: answer him, ye

He was, however, a more skilful architectural critic than a poet.

† At a period when the nation was rapidly emerging from that simplicity of manners to which bigotry and war had long restricted it, this architectural attempt showed both taste and judgment.

‡ This epitaph seems to contain the exact description of what is termed a jolly landlord, a kind of Host of the Garter, a man calculated to attract and to keep company.—Perhaps White Hart-yard was built on the site of this tavern or its appurtenances. There is great reason to believe that several of the old wooden houses still remaining were formerly one house, and a tavern was absolutely necessary opposite the gate of the palace. The Five Bells Tavern, which stood on the site of Newcastle-street, was not then erected.

opportunity to review the *Italian* models, or to form his judgment on the plans of the ancients. At all events, the Duke," (*of Somerset,*) "who was at the expense of this costly undertaking, is to be applauded for setting this glorious example of a taste till then unknown in the kingdom, for choosing so charming a situation just in the middle of the *bow* which the river forms between the *Bridge* and *Westminster*, commanding the prospect both ways, and looking direct on the fine hills of Surry. 'Tis not to be doubted but the new front next the gardens has greatly the advantage of the old; nothing can be conceived more in taste, or better calculated to answer the view from the water; and yet even here we have the mortification of seeing it left unfinished, though a trifle more of charge would have made it perfect; I mean, according to the plan on which it was originally designed; for if the most was to be made of situation, 'tis capable of beauties which very few others could allow. The inequality of ground, for example, leaving room to show the upper story of the court next the *Strand* over the top of that belonging to the gardens; and what beautiful use might be made of such an advantage I leave to the understanding architect to imagine."

The wide area before Somerset House,

"Where the tall May-pole once o'erlook'd the Strand,"

was long the seat of rural gaiety and festivity on the morning of the first of May. On this spot, just out of the boundaries of the city, and consequently unshackled by those restraints which civic regulations imposed upon shows, petty traffic, &c., a MAY FAIR used to be held for ages; indeed, until the accession of buildings, and the accumulation of inhabitants, drove the youths and maidens who were here accustomed to assemble to pay their devotions "to the sprightly May *," to a greater distance from the emporium of commerce.

Near this spot, the avenue which is now Little Drury-lane led on to Great Drury-lane, by Craven and other houses of the Nobility, to St. Giles in the Fields, and so into the country; the road was bounded with hedges, and it appears in some parts adorned by trees *. *Drewry*, or *Drury*, House

* Whether the custom of celebrating May Fair marriages, without the publication of banns, Bishop's licence, friends' consent, or previous consideration, arose at that *critical period* from the necessity of the thing, we have not had sufficient time to consider. We know that no such custom prevailed at the old church of St. Mary le Strand, but believe when the parochial service was removed to the Savoy, some privileges were claimed, of which this might probably be one.

* It is a strong trait of the little regard that was paid to what may be termed the police of the metropolis, that from the age of Elizabeth to the middle of the last century quarrels were frequent in our streets, particularly about Covent Garden, Drury-lane, and the West end of the town, where assassinations sometimes happened, and, owing to the general custom of wearing swords, bloodshed almost daily, or rather nightly, ensued. The 11th of February, 1592, says Gilbert Talbot, in the letter to his father already quoted, "Lord Rytche riding in the street a dagger was shot at him." Indeed it does appear by the statutes 5 Hen. IV, c. 5, and 37 Hen. VIII, c. 6, that beating, wounding, maiming, and other enormities of this nature, had always prevailed to a very considerable degree. Through the peaceful reign of James, the manners of the people assumed somewhat of a milder cast; but in the subsequent civil wars, rancour and ferocity reigned predominant, while their emanations were seemingly tolerated †. The assault of Sir John Coventry in the street, and slitting his nose, in revenge, as was supposed, for some obnoxious words spoken by him in Parliament, produced the famous Coventry Act, 22 & 23 Car. II, c. 1. Yet this, however it might check, did not remedy the evil. Enormities of this nature in our streets were frequent. Lords Rochester, Mahon, Warwick, and many others, thus distinguished themselves. To attack the feeble watch with drawn swords, and scour the streets, was considered as

† The affair that happened in the New Exchange, in the year 1654, betwixt Don Pantaleon de Saa and Mr. Gerrard, a young gentleman who was at that time engaged in a plot against Cromwell, is no exception to this observation. Don Pantaleon, who had quarrelled with Mr. G., returned next day to the New Exchange, and mistaking another gentleman for him, let loose his hired assassins upon him, and instantly put him to death. This was certainly a violation of all laws, divine and human, which could not in any country for a moment have passed unpunished. Don Pantaleon (brother to the Portuguese Ambassador) was tried, condemned, and executed; and, what is very singular, Mr. Gerrard suffered on the same scaffold within a few hours after.

was situated at the lower end of Drury-lane, and a short distance from Bohemia House, the upper end of Wych-street. This family mansion of the highly honourable and respectable race, the Druries, was built (or rebuilt) by Sir William Drury, Knt., the eldest son of Sir Robert Drury, of Edgerly, in Buckinghamshire, (descended from an ancient family at Halstead, in Suffolk,) by Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Edmund Brudenel. That gentleman, it appears, had been a warrior almost from his cradle. He had served in the three reigns preceding that of Elizabeth with the reputation of a brave and valiant soldier. It is stated in Letter XLVI in the Cecil Papers, for it is not mentioned in history, that he had been appointed Marshall of Berwick, and was, in 1569, joined with Sir Henry Gate in a kind of embassy to the Regent Murray.

At the conclusion of the civil wars, by the reduction of Edinburgh Castle, he removed to Ireland; and, in 1575, was appointed President of Munster. His excellent conduct in this office is the subject of many letters from Sir Henry Sidney in Collins's Collection. He succeeded that gentleman in the post of Lord Deputy of Ireland, and died at Waterford in October, 1579 *, within one year after his appointment.

The mansion called Craven House, and once the residence of the heroic William, Lord Craven, though probably built upon the site of the ancient mansion of the Druries, was not that (as stated by Pennant) to which the sign of the Queen of Bohemia's Head was attached, but a large brick building, part of which, we think, is still standing, and divided into three houses, one of which is a public-house, (the Craven Head,) situated at the corner of Craven-yard, betwixt the Buildings and Blackmore-street. The appurtenances to this house used to extend a considerable way down the stable-yard, and were let out in tenements. It has been said, that there was a subterraneous communication betwixt Bohemia and Craven Houses; and we have seen vaults accidentally broken into, that seem to favour this opinion. Craven-buildings, which have now stood the far greater part of a century, had, on their first erection, their area planted with trees: the portrait of the Earl of Craven, which adorns the upper end, has been at least three times repainted. Hayman, who lived two doors from the picture at one time, gave the painter some hints.

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one of the first of accomplishments. The *Scowerers*, the *Sweaters*, the *Mohocks*, and, antecedent to these, the *Tryers*, were formidable bodies. It has always been our opinion, that these excesses, to use the softest appellation, were much too mildly treated by our dramatic and periodical writers. Dryden, Shadwell, and Vanbrugh, gave them too much encouragement on the stage; while Addison, from the press, seems only to have hesitated dislike to them; the consequence of which, we conceive, was, that Buckingham, Thynne, Montfort, Coote, and many others, fell sacrifices to the ferocity and profligacy of the times; from which, indeed, the Duke of Ormond narrowly escaped.

* Pennant, upon the authority of Kennet, (Hist. ii, 449, 457, 473, 557,) states, that "he fell in a duel with Sir John Boroughs, in a foolish quarrel about precedency." This is surely inaccurate; for who would have had a dispute about precedency (in that kingdom) with the Lord Deputy of Ireland?

The same author, (Pennant,) speaking of Drury-lane, observes, that "it is singular that this lane, of later times so notorious for intrigue, should receive its title from a family-name which, in the language of Chaucer, had an amorous signification,

> "Of Bataille and of Chevalrie
> Of Ladies love and *Drurie*
> Anon I wol you tell."

Where the author discovered the amorous signification of *Druerie*, we are at a loss to conjecture. Pennant was a better antiquary than a poet, or he would have read the line,

> "Of ladies love and *modesty*;"

an idea perfectly consonant to the impregnable chastity attached to the damsels of romance, and, in fact, the true meaning of the poet. Drury, as appears by the vocabulary to Chaucer, was the ancient word for *modesty*. In Cole's Dictionary of Obsolete Words, Drury is stated to mean modesty, sobriety; indeed in this sense it was always used by the ancient English authors, and, we believe, is still, in some of our provincial dialects.

When the landlady in Tom Jones frequently asseverates, "By my truly!" we suspect that Fielding intended here a corruption of the word Drury, and wished the readers to understand what would certainly, considering her character, have heightened the humour, that she was swearing by her modesty.

In the licentious reign of Charles the IId, Drury-lane acquired that infamous kind of celebrity which was, both then and afterward, attached to it. In those times it was occupied by houses of scant fame and taverns. There was the Greyhound, and the Dog, the Mogul's Head and the *Mitre* *, the Bedford Head †, the Shakspeare, the Magpie, the Hoop or Round O, and a number of others. Of the attachment of the people, even in the upper ranks of life, to fiddles, dancing, and tavern treats, enough may be gathered from the comedies of Sir George Etheridge, and other authors, male and female, to show us that our ancestors were, at that period, a most immoral race, and that the censures both of the pulpit and the press were well timed and appropriate.

A circumstance happened in Drury-lane, that gave rise to a trial, and occasioned a considerable literary controversy, about the beginning of the last century. This was the attack upon William Colepeper, Esq., on the 21st of August, 1699, by Denew, Merriam, and Britton. The quarrel originated in some disrespectful words which Colepeper (who, it appears, was a courtier in the service of Queen Anne,) had spoken of Sir George Rook; and the three gentlemen, whom the indictment describes as fencers, swordsmen, and disturbers of the peace, attacked him in the street, at nine o'clock (Sunday) morning; and although, as may be supposed, many passengers were present, it does not appear that any one interfered: a circumstance which shows that these affairs were common, and that the police of Westminster was very ill regulated *.

* One of the ancient taverns on the Bank Side exhibited the sign of the *Cardinal's Hat*.

† This was afterward, and we believe still is, a public-house, the corner of Prince's-street. Here one M'Carthy, a baker, stabbed Talbot, a Sheriff's Officer, that had arrested him; for which he was executed in Great Russell-street, the end of Bow-street, Saturday morning, 25th October, 1760. People at that time had a foolish notion, that had his late Majesty's death been known, execution would have been, at least, suspended; but this would have made no difference, as cases of that nature are not, we think, reported. The grandest display of the art of sign-painting in the metropolis was about this time exhibited near this spot, (the corner of Little Russell-street, Drury-lane,) in the whole length figure of Shakspeare standing on the angle of the pavement opposite to a house which had been a tavern. This picture, for it really was a very beautiful one of our immortal Bard, was painted by Catton ‡, who also painted the Indian Queen or Princess, and several of the superb signs in York-street. The carved and gilt frame of the Shakspeare was magnificent; the iron work correspondent; the attitudes of the figures on both sides this sign, for it had two fronts, were much admired; but, alas! when, by the revolution in these matters of taste which the statute for new paving created, that sign, with all the others, was taken down, we can remember that it stood, faded, dirty, broken, and exposed for sale, at a broker's in Mount-street, Grosvenor-square.

‡ Charles Catton, Esq., who arrived at great eminence as a sign and coach painter, was one of the first forty Royal Academicians.

The Revolution *in* Shoe Buckles.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

"Fashion in every thing bears sov'reign sway." *Prologue to Bon Ton.*

THE present have been most aptly termed *revolutionary times*, because the transitions in the political and moral state of Europe have been more rapid in succession, and more extensive in operation, than at any other periods of history, since the general convulsion occasioned by the irruption of the Goths. How these revolutions, considering their influence upon the broad and extensive scale of human existence, have affected the minds, the manners, and the interests of the people, is a subject well calculated to afford the utmost scope to the contemplation of the philosopher, and the greatest latitude of expansion to the genius of the historian. To the reasoning of philosophers, and the recording pens of historians, I therefore leave them, while I pursue the less glorious task of recording a revolution, inferior, indeed, in its nature, to those national explosions that hurl destruction around their vicinity, and spread confusion through the world, but still, as having annihilated an extensive branch of political economy, as having repressed the emanations of taste and talents, and destroyed a principal object whereon the exertions of the ingenuity and industry of a very great number of the most valuable part of our population, the mechanical class, were exercised, on an

* See State Trials, The Queen *v.* Denew, &c., before Lord Chief Justice Holt, Queen's Bench, Feb. 14, 1703-4.

article which, though small, formed a portion of the commerce and traffic of the country, is certainly of importance.

This revolution, it will probably be anticipated, has been effected in, and upon, a requisite of modern dress, which was formerly, both in a useful and an ornamental point of view, deemed essential; I mean SHOE BUCKLES, and their consequent concomitants, those that used to adorn our KNEES. But as the former, from their size, were the most important and conspicuous, in my remarks upon those, it will be supposed, that the latter, being smaller objects, are included; as in the history of a GIANT, that of the DWARF, his page, is always comprised, as a matter of course.

However, before I proceed to mark the revolution, or rather revolutions, in SHOE-BUCKLES, that have occurred within my memory, it will be necessary to recur to *the rise* of those ornamental appendages to the human feet, and, consequently, to trace the subject back to the period when they first appeared as fashionable decorations, combining at once, which is not always the case, elegance and utility.

In the arrangement of this disquisition, it will be perceived, that I have my eye upon the work of the good BISHOP BURNET, who, in the History of *his own Times*, frequently takes a retrospective glance at those eras that have preceded them. This venerable and laudable example I feel the more inclined to follow, because his history (in common with this that I am now writing) is the record of a *revolution*, with which I shall, before I have concluded, endeavour to show that, strange as it may seem, SHOE-BUCKLES became in some degree connected.

It would betray a vile affectation of learning, were I to attempt to trace the rise and progress of BUCKLES in the ancient world: as the connectors of different pieces of armour, from the *helmet* to the *spur*, they are frequently alluded to by Homer, Virgil, and a number of other writers; some of whom, as was always the practice when Bards, in particular, could not give a rational account of the inventor of any art or instrument, have ascribed their first formation to the ingenuity of that universal fabricator, VULCAN; a deity, whose knowledge and talents in the exertion of the metallic arts were, after the promulgation of the legendary system, superseded, in this kingdom, by Archbishop, or, as he is more generally termed, SAINT, DUNSTAN.

In the heroic ages, Buckles made a considerable figure in our military history. As chivalrous appendages, and also for other equestrian purposes and domestic uses, they were well known to our most remote ancestors: but, although they are to be recognized in every age, it was not until almost the latter end of the reign of CHARLES the IId that they became conspicuous as articles of the Court dress.

In the course of a long series of years, the old English habit had, by almost imperceptible gradations, been changing to the Spanish *costume*; but the former was entirely abandoned in compliment to the narrow prejudices of the gloomy PHILIP. Through the whole of the reigns of Elizabeth, James, and his unfortunate son, the Nobility of England appeared in dress like those of Castille: though the beauties of Rubens, Vandyke, and Lely, were *safe enough*, as, whatsoever habit they assumed, it was impossible to take them for any other countrywomen than our own.

The sprightly CHARLES, who was an excellent judge of *these things*, introduced the French dress. The reasons that induced him to encourage this transition, whether moral or political, it is unnecessary to attempt to conjecture; but in consequence of it, ROSES for the shoes, which were in former ages very magnificent and expensive, resigned their situations to SHOE-BUCKLES.

The size of these, as I have observed it in old pictures, and gathered from tradition, was originally very small; and during the period that elapsed from their first appearance to the end of the reign of JAMES the IId, they continued to be the appendages of the Court dress. Neither the men of the sword, the men of the gown, nor, as it appears, the common people, had then adopted them: but at the time of the Revolution, the followers of the heroic Prince of Orange spread the fashion of wearing Shoe-buckles, which had been long recognized in Holland, more generally in this country: therefore, for this

reason, I observed that they were in some degree connected with that important event.

The first patterns of Shoe-buckles that appeared after the glorious accession of King William, were, like those that had been worn in the courts of CHARLES the IId and LOUIS the XIVth, *small* and *square*. It is here necessary to remark, that when the fashion of wearing them in undress obtained, it soon spread. Perhaps there was in those times, when the interest of the manufacturing classes of society first became more particularly the care of the Legislature, a considerable desire to encourage those innocent propensities with respect to dress, that might promote it, by finding employment for, and increasing it among the industrious and ingenious.

This desire, it may be observed, operated upon the minds, and stimulated the pens, of Addison, Swift, and many other writers of those times, who have, in a way the most laudable in which genius can be exercised, exerted their abilities to attract attention to the manufactures of their own country, especially to those that afforded the largest portion of employment, without superseding others of any importance.

This was the case with those dependant upon the fabrication of SHOE-BUCKLES. The ROSES, which, were the subject to be treated lightly, I might say had *faded* before the genius of fashion, were in former times, as has been stated, only worn by the most elevated personages; the middle ranks of male and female society tied their shoes with *ribands*, and the lower orders with *leather thongs*: the two first modes of connecting the straps afforded but little employment, and the latter none at all; therefore, among the artificers of roses and ribands the change was scarcely felt, while it unfolded a prospect of immense advantages to the Buckle manufacturers. These indeed were so obvious, and withal so important, that they in a manner gave rise to several towns, among which BIRMINGHAM claims the pre-eminence, and became the means of existence to thousands of families, who, increasing through a series of years amounting to near a century, have proved a most valuable addition to the strength and resources of their country.

(To be continued.)

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES *of* GENERAL FROST *and* GENERAL THAW.

Written 7th March, 1807.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

AS I was mounting my horse yesterday morning, whom should I meet at the moment but my old friend, GENERAL FROST, who, though he always used to pay us a visit in the course of the winter, and sometimes to stay with us a good while, I had scarcely seen since the 30th of March, 1806; I am the more particular with respect to the day, because I remember he was then accompanied by one MR. SNOW, a devilish *deep* fellow, very *fair* in his external appearance, which served, with him, as a *cover* for every thing, but frequently extremely deceitful, apt to *mark* your footsteps, and sometimes, if you followed his *tracks*, to lead you into places where you sunk over shoes and boots, as the saying is.

The old GENERAL FROST, though his head was *hoary*, and consequently venerable, and although I could easily discern that, like many rakish officers, he had been *out all night*, yet he seemed healthy and in full vigour; but certainly not so *sharp* as in the year 1740, when he continued above nine weeks in town, and, by treating the inhabitants with shows, *bonfires*, and indeed making a *kind of fair*, upon the THAMES, acquired such great popularity, that if he had offered to represent WESTMINSTER, I think he would have had all the *slippery* votes on his side. He used indeed, formerly, to come every winter; but the longest stay that he made in the metropolis was in the years 1754, 1773, 1779, 1784, and also in 1785, when he was with us, to the *great plague* of our servants, 115 days. In 1789, the General set out from his mansion, the *Ice-house* in Hyde-park, and, notwithstanding the severity of the weather, rode through all Europe, while by his single prowess he drove all the armies from the field; Russians and Swedes, Austrians and Turks, retreated before him. Covered with the glory accruing from this exploit, he for a few years solaced himself under the shade of his laurels; but in the year 1796, he again distinguished himself nearly as much, both on the Continent and in this country. At this period he played some strange gambols on Christmas day, when, it is said, his

wit was so *keen* and *biting*, that more people were *mortified* with him than had ever before been known.

Since this period, as his stay in town has been generally short, I was, for my part, glad to meet my old friend, especially as he appeared so hale and hearty. He caught hold of my hands in a moment; and though I had my gloves on, gave me a squeeze, as I took the bridle, that made my fingers tingle again. Respecting this rough usage it was to no purpose to remonstrate, though I did attempt it; but he clapped his *cold hand* upon my mouth, and, while he stopped my utterance, made my *teeth chatter* like the purring of a cat, or the twang of a Jew's harp.

The old *General*, who, I have already hinted, had served many *winter campaigns* in Germany, America, and other parts of the world, was in a plaguy whimsical mood this morning, and, in truth, as full of mischief as a monkey. The first trick that he played in my sight, was to a young woman that was stepping over a stile; to whom he gave a tilt that *capsized* her in a moment. I was hastening to her relief, as her petticoats were less visible than *even fashion* allows, when, my horse not being shod to his mind, he strewed something on the road, and set him a sliding, till down he fell, and, to his infinite amusement, brought me to the ground with him. I scrambled up as well as I could, and, doubtless, looked a little sour. However, as he did not seem to mind me, I hobbled along with him, leading my horse, who hobbled also, resolved that he should not play us such another prank.

To be sure, for a man of his years, the General did conduct himself in a most eccentric manner, for all the way we went he seemed to delight in *tripping* up the heels of passengers. At one time, after a sliding reel, down went a PORTER with a load; at another, he set a DAIRY-MAID, with her pail, floating in the *milky way*; then he gave a touch with his toe to the foot of the ladder of a LAMP-LIGHTER, and brought him to the ground, while the glass flew about his ears, and the oil sprinkled over our clothes. In short, he performed as many of these practical jests as would have furnished *wit* for half a dozen new pantomimes. He persuaded some YOUTHS to skate on a piece of water that was but slightly skimmed over with ice; which, in consequence, broke, and let them in up to their necks. I trembled for their situation, and called for assistance. My friend, however, still went on, and meeting two pretty YOUNG LADIES, he stopped them on the King's highway, and gave to each *a salute* so rough, that for a moment it took her breath away: he then pinched their cheeks till he made the tears come in their eyes, and the colour flush in their faces. We next met some BOYS loaded with their straps of books: these he set to sliding upon a pond by the side of the road, until they were forced to play truant. But this was not the worst; for by this time some COUNTRY GIRLS had come up, of whom my friend immediately laid hold, and pinched their *naked arms* until they were *black* and *blue*. As I conceived that this, like his former offences toward the fair sex, were assaults that would probably cause him to be taken up, and conveyed to the next police office; and knowing him to be such a slippery chap that I did not choose to be one of his *bail*, as it was likely he would abscond and make me forfeit my recognizance, if I engaged for his appearance at the *April sessions*; I was contriving to *slide* out of his company, when, in a short gleam of sunshine that pervaded the haze, I observed GENERAL THAW, another old friend of mine, coming down the hill, who I knew would put a stop to his pranks in a moment. I declare I was never better pleased in my life to get rid of FROST, as I expected, at least, to be wounded before I got home by a large corps of *Peter Gunners*, that he had encouraged, who were, like CHEROKEES, popping through the bushes on each side of the road. However, at the approach of GENERAL THAW, my vivacious friend began to perspire;

> "Cold drops of sweat hung on his trembling limbs;"

for it must be observed that these *two Officers* mortally hate each other: their salutations were consequently characteristic: *Cold* on the *right* side, and tepid on the *left*. FROST made the best of his way into the country, while my late found friend and myself proceeded to town.

It has been remarked by Shakspeare, that GENERAL THAW is one of the *dullest* of mortals; and, after reflecting on

the sprightly sallies of my *humorous*, though mischievous, friend FROST, I most heartily subscribe to that opinion.

Indeed my present companion was not only dull and *cloudy* in his appearance, but extremely *dirty*. His dress was shabby enough; he wore a dark brown *scratch*, which looked as if he had clapped a *crow's nest* upon his head: he had the remains of *hoar* upon his hat; and his rough *great coat* seemed at a distance to exhibit *patches* of *white*; which the heat of his body every moment melted into *globules*, that shone like diamonds in the evanescent rays. Although he is, in his nature, a little prone to mischief, his tricks, as far as I could observe them, were those of an *idle boy*, rather than the actions of a man of his years *and gravity*; for he took an insipid pleasure in *splashing* people as they went along the street. If he could dirty the stockings or pantaloons of a BEAU, or throw mud on the white petticoat of a DELICATE GIRL, these exploits seemed the height of his enjoyment abroad.

At home, in his apartments, or in the houses of his friends, I have been informed he used to pour water upon the heads of the people as they passed under the windows; for which they have often threatened to break them.

Sometimes he would hire men to put a plank over the kennels where a confluence of water had widened them to a breadth that the most liberal allowance of *inexpressibles* or *invisibles* would not permit their possessors *to stride*, and when they got into the middle give them each a tilt which *launched* them at once like vessels from the stocks.

He hated Mr. SNOW, and took every opportunity to *blacken him*. At certain times he also followed FROST as close as a Sheriff's Officer does a debtor; and the General, valiant as he is, has been known to fly to the other side of TWEED, to the ORCADES, to LAPLAND, to the Lord knows where, to avoid him.

With this pleasant companion I was, as I have observed, forced to come to town. He did not say a single *good thing* all the way; although he certainly did one; for he saved me the expense of shoeing my horse, by pointing out the gravel as it *appeared* in the road, and so teaching me an easy method to prevent his slipping.

He would attend me to my own door, and civility obliged me to ask him to dine; though I was glad when he excused himself, by stating that he had business all over the City. This, I learned, was to report to the LORD MAYOR the names of all those persons that had not, in the course of the day, turned Mr. SNOW from the fronts of their shops and houses; where this mischievous dog, who acted as agent to GENERAL FROST, frequently waited *disguised* in an old *black coat*, to trip up the heels of passengers.

As, although they are in many instances useful, I naturally hate *informers*, I was glad to enjoy my *own fire-side*, without having my repose invaded by such a *hum-drum* companion; and in the course of a comfortable meal, and a pleasant domestic evening, frequently recollected that excellent adage, "HOME IS HOME," and congratulated myself that I had arrived safe to my *great chair*, after experiencing elementary vicissitudes, such as rendered the morning one of the most disagreeable that I had ever passed.

MYRON.

An ARABIAN TALE.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

(*Concluded from page* 201.)

Chapter VII.

VARIOUS indeed were the emotions that seized the mind of the venerable and benevolent Myron, as, traversing the grove before the cottage of Philip, he reflected upon what he had just heard; which produced the effervescence of mingled sorrow for the fate of the companions of his late travels, and gratitude for his own fortunate escape from that terrific concussion of nature which had overwhelmed the whole caravan. Philip, who, in his irregular steps, his frequent startings, and his incoherent ejaculations, read the workings of his mind, kept at a respectful distance from him until they were joined by Leontes and Alexas. To these the Sage turned with an aspect apparently calmer; and, after some preparation, related to them the circumstances of the storm, and deplored the fate of Omri and Hafiz. Tears bedewed the cheeks of the benevolent Philip; and the whole company caught the humane infection. After some debate, it was at length agreed, that the melancholy tale which he had

related should be communicated by Myron to the respective fathers of those young Arabians, but that it should by all means be concealed from the betrothed Virgins, whose journey to Greece should be expedited as much as was consistent with the slow and stately movements of the Turks, upon whom they were obliged to depend for protection.

While Myron and his friends were thus engaged in conversation, their ears were assailed by a shout that seemed to rend the air. To this succeeded an irregular discharge of fire-arms, and soon after another shout and explosion, still louder and more irregular than the former. The company gazed at each other; while those shouts and reports continued at intervals, sometimes seeming to approach, and sometimes to recede from them, as the breezes wafted or dispersed their sound.

Vollies, and cries so terrific and so unusual, in the peaceful village of Safa, spread, as may be supposed, a very considerable alarm. Philip and Alexas ran toward the cottage, but in the midway were met by Lydice, Anime, and their female attendants, who, scared at the noise, were flying to their father and his friends for protection.

It now became necessary to inquire from what cause these alarming effects had arisen; indeed the more especially necessary, as the company discerned, through the openings betwixt the trees, a number of armed men, and saw the Arabian banners displayed amongst the foliage, at the same time that they distinctly heard the neighing and trampling of horses.

Philip, recommending his daughters to the protection of his friends, advanced, with undaunted steps, toward the place whence the sounds had proceeded; but he had only gone a few paces before he perceived, riding swiftly up the grove, Abi and Coltor. The two slaves instantly dismounted, and prostrating themselves before him, exclaimed, "Joy! joy! the Bedouins are conquered: the friends of Myron are restored to him and to their country."

It required more sagacity than Philip at that moment possessed, to understand what they meant: but as Myron advanced with his friends, he took upon himself the task of questioning them, and in consequence learned, that they, finding the melancholy story of the loss of the caravan was known and lamented in the village, had mentioned, that their master and themselves were the only persons, of all the numerous company that it included, which had escaped the horrors of the storm. Wonder at them, and veneration for Myron, whom the Arabians considered as, although a Christian, a peculiar favourite of Providence, followed the relation. Abi and Coltor then informed them of the subsequent transactions, of their being beset with the robbers of the Desert, and plundered of their horses, their garments, and their provisions. If the Arabians have the faculty of listening, it is only that they may gather materials for the indulgence of that loquacity which is with them a still more predominant passion. The story which the slaves had detailed was, perhaps with additions, circulated round the district, and by this means came to the ears of the Cadi, who sent for them separately, and examined them privately; and finding that their relation, not only in its most material circumstances, tallied with the general report, but that they accurately agreed with each other, this Magistrate communicated their examination to an Aga of the Spahis, who was, with his troop, stationed in the neighbourhood. This Officer, who, from the depredations frequently committed, had sufficient reason to believe that there was an encampment of wild Arabs on the edge of the Desert, sent for Abi and Coltor; and after enjoining them to keep the expedition a profound secret, insisted, that they should accompany him and his troop to a part of the country whither they had reason to suspect the thieves had retreated, in order that they might, if possible, identify those among them who had been guilty of such a violent outrage against morality, the rights of hospitality, and the dictates of humanity; duties, the practising of which is so imperative in the code of the civilized Arabians.

"Accordingly, under a solemn injunction of secrecy, which precluded us from informing you, O honoured master! of the purport of our journey," said Abi, "we set off with the squadron of Spahis, and many of the inhabitants of this village: we travelled across part of the Desert in a northern direction, leaving the Wells on our left hand, and in four days arrived at the settlement of the savage Arabians, which we surrounded; and, rushing into their

tents, the first man that we saw had on the robe taken from yourself. He was immediately secured. So much outnumbered, the Arabs found resistance was vain; they therefore threw down their arms after a slight contention, and were all taken prisoners."

"They now appear," added Coltor; "therefore a further explanation of our proceedings is unnecessary."

Chapter VIII.

The troop of Turkish horse, with music before them and banners displayed, now entered the grove. Their prisoners marched in the centre. The shouts and firing of the inhabitants again announced a victory, important to them, as it freed them at once from alarm and depredations. The cavalcade halted in that part of the avenue which led to the cottage of Philip, who flew to conduct his daughters, while Myron and his company crowded to see the captives.

The virgins arrived, and the villagers, respectfully retiring to the right and left, favoured their approach. But who can describe their feelings, or, indeed, those of Myron and their father, when, from among the soldiers, Omri and Hafiz flew like lightning, and, springing from their horses, caught Anime and Lydice in their arms?

The lovely daughters of Philip shrieked; their father and Myron advanced toward the young Arabians; and, while the former congratulated them on their return, the latter expressed his astonishment and his joy at their escape.

The virgins, who had disengaged themselves from their embraces, seemed disposed in their congratulations to mingle reproaches; which Omri anticipated, by saying, "We could, lovely Anime and Lydice! very easily explain to you, as we presently shall to our parents, that letters were regularly sent by us, from such parts of India as we were, in consequence of our commercial concerns, obliged to visit. But before we enter upon our defence in the Court of Love, it is necessary for us to answer the call of friendship."

"Which your virtues and amiable qualities have so rooted in my mind," said Myron, "that I have hourly lamented a separation which I thought eternal."

"Our sensations and our grief have been correspondent," said Hafiz; "and we are now equally astonished at the escape of our venerable and revered friend from the terrific effects of the dreadful elementary concussion in which our caravan was overwhelmed. The benignant interference of the Divine Providence, manifested in his favours to us, was soon after counteracted by a sinister event, and our minds filled with apprehensions. For as we, elated with joy for our deliverance, and with hope that we should soon be able to return to our native village, were pursuing our journey across the Desert, we were overtaken by the band of wild Arabians, who are now most fortunately prisoners to the Turks. Those robbers not only plundered us of our horses, arms, and a great part of our clothes, but made us captives. They had, it appeared, learned the fate of the caravan; therefore, while some of them prowled around, in the hope of finding goods or treasure, either on the surface, or but slightly covered with the sand, into which they frequently thrust their spears, others conveyed us to their camp. In this place our affliction could only be equalled by our apprehensions; we were strictly guarded, and every moment had to dread that we should be carried from our own country, and sold for slaves. Every day parties of our captors ranged the Desert, and the men very often returned loaded with plunder: but great indeed was our surprise when we one morning saw three of these ruffians in garments which we knew had belonged to Myron, and his slaves, Abi and Coltor. We then imagined that they too had escaped the wreck of the caravan, but had, perhaps, either expired with fatigue, or been murdered by those robbers, as they were attempting to explore their way over the Desert."

"This," said Philip, "would probably have been their fate, had not the venerable Myron fallen in with them so near the habitable part of Arabia."

"These reflections," added Omri, "increased the horrors of our situation. Though near the place of our nativity, our parents, friends, and tenderest connexions, we were totally precluded from the means of communicating our distress to them: we were, therefore, endeavouring to plan our escape, when, by the interposition of Providence, and the alacrity and zeal of those Spahis, to whose leader our obligations are as incalculable as they are inexpressible, we were precluded from the necessity of hazarding so dangerous an attempt."

Tamas and Heli, the fathers of Omri and Hafiz, had arrived while these young Arabians were relating their adventures; and the conclusion of their detail was the signal for the renewal of congratulations on all sides. The prisoners, guarded by a strong detachment from the troop, were marched to a castle at some distance. While the company, happy in the fortunate termination of many untoward events, adjourned to the cottage, where they dedicated the afternoon to feasting and innocent hilarity.

Conclusion.

For several succeeding days, the beautiful cottage of Philip, and the magnificent mansions of Tamas and Heli, were alternately the scenes of festivity. In the course of this period, Omri and Hafiz had so assiduously courted the lovely Lydice and Anime, that these virgins made no objections to the short distance of the time at which their father had fixed the celebration of their nuptials. Myron and Leontes, who had been consulted on this occasion, fully acquiesced with the proposed arrangement. Nay, they did more, for they promised to endow the brides with considerable fortunes. The ceremony was conducted with less ostentation than generally attends Arabian marriages, as the parties were fearful that, in the exhibition of Christian splendor, they might awaken Mahometan cupidity.

It is a circumstance that strongly shows in the instability of the human mind, that patriotic attachments are frequently repressed by the prevalence of local enjoyments. Leontes and Alexas, though once ardent lovers of their native country, had, from the pleasure which they participated in their present situation, in some degree lost that eager desire to return to Greece, which had a few weeks before been the predominant passion of their hearts.

This reluctance to leave Arabia the Happy did not, in any respect, operate upon the minds of Myron and Philip.

The former, who had for a long series of years been travelling, who had visited a great variety of countries, and consequently had been subjected to a great variety of perils and dangers, who found the infirmities of age steal fast upon him, now wished to finish his mortal course in his native land; while the latter earnestly longed to revisit the scenes of his juvenile pleasures, and to behold a place endeared to him by the remembrance of the many happy hours that he had there spent with his Lydice.

Important affairs respecting their fortunes imperatively called upon all the Grecians to depart. The processional caravan was soon expected to pass through the village of Safa on its return. It was therefore determined, that they should secure to themselves the advantages of travelling under the double protection of sanctity and Spahis, which this opportunity presented. Nor had Philip the mortification of leaving his daughters; for the fathers of Omri and Hafiz, who were in a constant course of commercial correspondence with Salonica, at that time one of the links in the chain of communication betwixt the Eastern and the Western hemispheres, wished them to reside for a few years in that city; to which these young couples, who were equally desirous of seeing Greece, gladly assented.

It was proposed by Myron, that, as a reward for their fidelity, Abi and Coltor should be restored to liberty, and that they should continue in the cottage until a desire in its proprietor, or his sons-in-law, to return, or a final determination to remain in Greece, made it necessary to dispose of it. But this indulgence the slaves absolutely refused to accept. Their manumission they gladly received; but, as domestics, determined still to attend on their master.

Myron, affected with their gratitude, embraced them, and called them his children.

The cottage was then left in trust with the father of Omri. The caravan arrived; and all arrangements having been made, this happy company took their departure, and, after a prosperous journey, arrived in Greece.

In this country, once the seat of the arts and of elegance, if Myron and Philip were astonished at the changes that had occurred during their long absence, Omri and Hafiz, Lydice and Anime, were charmed with their situation.

Pleased with the beautiful views of highly cultivated and embellished nature; with the august vestiges of ancient magnificence that every where abounded; with the climate; and with the hospitable and elegant manners of the Christian inhabitants; they determined to abandon all thoughts of Arabia, and to settle in Greece.

This determination, with the consent

of their respective fathers, they carried into effect.

Tamas and Heli also, withdrawing their vast fortunes from the hazards of Arabian commerce, and, as far as they could, securing them from the fluctuations of human affairs, disposed of their mansions and other effects, and joined their children at Larissa.

That ardent desire of travelling which had in his youth so influenced the mind of Myron, his age repressed. Sensible of the comforts and advantages which he derived from the society of his relations, and of their offspring, he one evening, when they were all assembled in his apartment, thus addressed them:—

"Man, my children! is in many instances a dissatisfied being. He frequently loses opportunities of enjoying present happiness, in attempting to follow the *ignis fatuus* of ideal pleasure, which the future seems to promise. This has, alas! been my disposition. I have wandered over various parts of the European and Asian, nay African, quarters of the Globe. I have passed a long life of danger and fatigue, at intervals without either connexions or friends, except those that, generally speaking, dissembled a regard from motives of avarice. My two enfranchised slaves, Abi and Coltor, are, out of my own family, the only instances of disinterested attachment that, in the course of long and laborious researches, I have been able to find. Let, therefore, my experience prove your future guide. Remain with your wives and families in the bosom of your native country, or in the place which, from your naturalization, has become so. And believe me, that happiness, however pursued through all the various and tangled mazes of human existence, has in it a local property; that it is attached to the native soil of our forefathers, or of those whom we hold most dear to us, with whom I may truly say that we are identified; and however we may be disposed to wander abroad in search of it, that it is only to be found at home."

ESSAYS,
HISTORICAL, LITERARY, AND MORAL.
No. XIII.

"Yet tender sorrow has its pleasures too,
Pleasures which prosp'rous dulness never knew." *H. More.*

THE question has frequently been discussed, whether the possession of sensibility is, on the whole, a source of greater pain or pleasure; and to us it appears, that those refined and delicate emotions of the spirit which we denominate sensibility, were graciously implanted in the heart to sweeten the bitter dregs of human life, by pleasures which, as they exist in the imagination, are as imperishable as the source from which they emanate. Man is exposed to such innumerable calamities, and subject to such unavoidable vicissitudes of fortune, that was happiness entirely dependent on the casual occurrences of life, misfortune might engross the whole of our attention, and involve us in perpetual complaint and endless affliction. The possession of sensibility, however, renders us susceptible of all the charms and endearments of friendship, and all the pleasures to be derived from affectionate intercourse and the exercise of reciprocal attention and kindness. It invigorates every amiable propensity of the heart, and incites to the practice of benevolence and humanity. To a mind of sensibility, there is an inexpressible satisfaction in the performance of a benevolent action; and to relieve the necessitous, to protect the helpless, and to obtain justice for the injured, affords more exquisite pleasure than can be conferred by the evanescent magnificence and luxury of the world. Thus he who bestows his bounty on the wretched, not only administers happiness to others, but himself participates in the felicity he imparts.

To be callous to all impressions of pity, and insensible to the allurements of affection and friendship, is so remote from happiness, that it actually implies a want of those principles which can alone deprive pain of its malignancy, and moderate the pressure of calamity. In affliction, a mind of sensibility may be soothed by the solicitude of friendship, and solaced by the precepts and encouragements of religion—may forget miseries incident to humanity in the prospect and contemplation of future perfection.

It may, however, be urged, that sensibility aggravates suffering, by giving poignancy to the sting of disappointment and misfortune. We estimate things according to their value. For instance; the loss of a friend will be most severely felt by him whom sensibility renders susceptible of warmer attachments. Grief for the deprivation will be proportionate to the affection for the object; but pain, however

acute, is necessarily transient; and time, though it may not remove, will diminish the most obdurate sorrow. But the pleasures of sensibility are permanent, and subject to no decay; they are dependent on no contingencies, and subject to no external controul. The mind, too, has an inherent disposition to attach itself to objects which afford it gratification, and to avoid those which have an opposite effect; and therefore, though it may for a time regret the loss of any object which has been the source of pleasure and sympathy; yet as the principles exist in the mind whence that pleasure originated, it will discover new objects for the exercise of its tenderness, and new attachments will be formed, as substitutes for those of which it has been deprived.

A mind destitute of sensibility can find no happiness but in the gratification of brutal appetites and sensual desires. But these pleasures are of very short duration; and when disappointment is incurred in the pursuit of them, it frequently causes *infinitely* more pain than the attainment of their wishes can bestow satisfaction. Alexander the Great was not endued with sensibility, or he would never have promoted his own ambition by diffusing misery over the world—Yet historians inform us, that he wept when he understood there were no more armies to subdue, no more kingdoms to subjugate, and no other world over which he might extend his triumphant dominion. The tears which Alexander shed on this occasion, were probably the fruits of more exquisite misery than can possibly be endured by a mind of sensibility labouring under sore affliction or disappointed hope. Cardinal Wolsey absolutely expired with grief and vexation on account of the loss of his honours, emoluments, and power; and yet Cardinal Wolsey was never distinguished for any peculiar sensibility or tenderness of feeling. And savages, whose natural ferocity preclude all sensibility, are nevertheless subject to passions which disturb their negative happiness, and render them completely wretched. To satiate his vindictive spirit, what fatigues and dangers will he suffer! and should his malignant intentions be frustrated, how is he agitated by rage and disappointment! So far, therefore, is insensibility from conferring happiness, that it is subject to numerous pains from which sensibility exempts its possessor, and even of those pains to which they are both equally obnoxious; it is devoid of all those consolations which, in a mind of sensibility, blunt the arrows of affliction, and mitigate the pangs of sorrow and regret.

To a mind of sensibility ambition can bring no disappointment, because it is possessed of no charms; it can only be promoted by the ruin and calamities of others—and cruelty is one of those vices which are incompatible with the existence of sensibility. Rage can have no influence over a bosom where sensibility presides; because, like oil poured on water, it will abate the violence of its fury, and calm the turbulence of its motion: as it inspires a beneficent regard for the welfare of all mankind, so it will prevent the commission of any action which may affect the tranquility and happiness of others. But he who is devoid of sensibility will have no restraint upon his passions, and no principle but interest for his guide. It must, too, exempt its possessor from those reproachful compunctions of conscience of which minds even of the most callous insensibility are not totally divested.

Sensibility, too, is one of the principal sources of those intellectual pleasures which arise from a refined taste and a cultivated understanding. Indeed, it is in minds of this cast where sensibility generally resides; and the same principles which inspire the love of virtue, of tenderness, of generosity, renders us susceptible of all the pleasures derivable from the charms of poesy, the precepts of philosophy, and all those scientific pursuits which, as they tend to ameliorate the condition of mankind, afford an agreeable satisfaction and pleasure to a mind which participates in, and delights to promote, the happiness of its species.

The retrospect of past enjoyment, and the contemplation of departed excellence, is likewise an inexhaustible source of pleasurable sensations in a mind of sensibility. As a traveller who has accomplished a journey frequently meditates on the objects which engaged his attention and occupied his thoughts on his route; so a mind of sensibility reverts with sensations of singular delight to scenes of innocent amusement and festivity, to characters that once attracted its esteem and enjoyed its friendship, and to the remembrance of past pleasures, which, like the sight of an agreeable vision, though ephemeral and fleeting, leave an indelible impression on the mind.

When this sensibility is predominant in a nation, it humanizes every harsh and unnatural propensity, and mollifies all those fiercer passions which, in barbarous and uncivilized states, are the prolific source of tumult and distraction. And though it may be true that uncultivated man is subject to fewer wants, and exempt from those luxuries which enervate the body; yet it must be confessed, that refinement is a crucible, which, though it does not divest the passions of their intoxicating qualities, nevertheless it purifies them from those noxious ingredients which render savage man so sanguinary and ferocious.

Among the polished nations of antiquity, none surpassed the Athenians in humanity as well as refinement; and the sensibility which pervaded all ranks of that celebrated people, was beautifully illustrated on the memorable occasion when it was proposed to admit gladiators into the city. "First throw down," cried out an Athenian from the midst of the assembly, "the altar erected above a thousand years ago by our ancestors to Mercy." May the same sentiments of humanity be cherished in the breast of every Briton, and the same sensibility be engraved on his heart with inexpugnable characters. T. T.

The Turkish Slave.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR, *11th March*, 1807.

HAVING, in a former number of the European Magazine, seen a request from one of your Correspondents for some information respecting the sign of the Turkish Slave, in Brick-lane, Spital-fields, I am enabled to send the following; which, if not already elucidated, I beg you to insert, and you will oblige

AN OCCASIONAL READER.

The Inspector privateer, with a crew of 183 people, sailed from the Downs in October, 1745, on a cruise. When they had got as far as the Straits of Gibraltar, the ship sprung a leak, in a heavy gale of wind, which their utmost endeavours were insufficient to keep under; and as they found that the ship, in a short time, would inevitably sink, they determined, for the preservation of their lives, to run her aground in Tangier Bay; and as the Emperor of Morocco was at that time under a treaty of peace with Great Britain, they had every reason to expect friendly treatment from the Moors: but they soon found the difference; for they came upon them in droves, and they were soon stripped of every rag they had about them, and those who made the least resistance were inhumanly murdered, or driven back into the sea; those who were fortunate enough to escape with their lives, managed to reach the town by night, (a sea-port in the kingdom of Fez,) where they were instantly seized as slaves. I forgot to mention, that ninety-six of the ship's company perished, being either drowned or massacred by the Moors on landing. The Phœnix frigate arriving at this time from Gibraltar with the British Consul, they were in hopes, through his interference, to get liberated; but all his endeavours for that purpose proving abortive, they contrived, with him and the Captain of the Phœnix, a plan of escape, by separating into three distinct parties; one of which was fortunate to reach the ship, consisting of twenty-seven men, but the other two were intercepted, and forced into a dismal dungeon, where they remained three days without food: and, after a succession of cruelties and toils possible only for barbarians to invent, and being marched from place to place under a broiling sun, without shoes or an iota of clothing, for the space of four years, they were ransomed for a sum of 4399l., including presents to the Emperor, by the liberality of King George the IId, and arrived at Portsmouth in May, 1749, in all twenty-five persons; some having died, through disease and cruelties, in Fez. On their return, they had a benefit at Covent-garden Theatre, by Mr. Rich, and likewise one at Sadler's Wells. The house in Brick-lane was kept by one of the survivors (Peter Lebeau); but the sign is merely analogous.

Sixtus V.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING read, in your valuable Magazine, an article relating to Pope Sixtus the Vth and his sister Camilla, I beg leave to correct your Correspondent M. in two or three particulars; as she not only did not make her entrance into Rome in the splendid manner he de-

scribes*, nor was the title of Princess afterwards conferred upon her. For when Camilla came from Escoli (the place of her residence) to Rome, she rode upon an ass, which was led by an halter by her eldest son; and as she never could be prevailed upon to live in any great state, Sixtus allowed her 20,000 crowns a year; the greater part of which was disposed of in charitable purposes. Sixtus himself was of the poor family of the Peretti, having been a Monk of that conventual Order; as was also Sixtus the IVth. Of the remainder of the family of Sixtus, he made one son a Cardinal (Cardinal Montalto) at the age of twenty-one, with an income, arising from abbeys and church-lands, of thirty thousand ducats a-year; to the other (for his sister had only two sons) he gave the chiefest offices and places of Rome, and married him, with great pomp and solemnity, to a rich Roman Lady. Camilla's two daughters were both married well—one to Virginio Ursino, and the other to Collonna, who was High Constable of the kingdom of Naples, and one of whose relations he raised to the dignity of Cardinal. Sixtus died one of the richest Popes that had ever filled the Chair; as it is reported he left behind him five millions of crowns to the Church, notwithstanding some of the most stately and expensive edifices were built in Rome during his papacy. I have troubled you with these remarks, which, perhaps, may not be found unentertaining to many of your readers. Sixtus began his papacy in the year 1585, and filled the Papal Chair only five years. Yours, &c.

WM. MILLER.

Pentonville, Feb. 14, 1807.

Field-Marshal Brune,

Buonaparté's Governor of Hamburgh, &c.

IN 1789, this Field-Marshal was a journeyman printer, married to a washerwoman. Idle and profligate, his few earnings were spent in debauchery, while the labours of his wife prevented him from starving. With all other bankrupts in character as well as in property, he flocked to the revolutionary standard. Here, with an audacity which rebels called courage, but which impunity alone produced, he preached plunder, proscription, and murder, in a manner even to be noticed by a Marat. This ferocious regicide then set up the shocking Journal, *l'Ami du Peuple*, and made Brune his printer. In this capacity he continued until after the 10th of August, 1792, when the most wicked of the grand criminals became members of the Parisian Commune. By it he was nominated an Aide-du-Camp of Santerre, and he began his military career by heading the banditti who seized or destroyed all presses of loyal newspapers. During 1793 and 1794, he figured among the sanguinary Generals of the revolutionary army at Lyons, and in la Vendee. In 1795 he was imprisoned as a terrorist, until Barras and Buonaparté wanted an accomplice in their butchery of the people at Paris, when he was released, and employed in the Staff of the army of the interior. When, in 1798, French political incendiaries had undermined Helvetic liberty, and the craft and art of an intriguer were, more than the talents and courage of a General, requisite for giving the death blow to the independence of Switzerland, Brune was advanced to the command of the army ordered on this honourable service. His shameful success here procured him afterwards the command both in Holland, la Vendee, and in Italy. In all these countries he intrigued (by courtesy, negociated,) more than he combated. In fact, he was ordered, in all his military operations, to act according to the opinions of the Chief of his Staff, his ignorance, as a General, being so notorious. Moreau justly observed of him, at Madame Recamier's, when, in 1802, he was appointed by Buonaparté an Ambassador to Turkey, "That Brune's regimentals of a General only covered the most mischievous and dastardly of intriguers, while his diploma as an Ambassador protected the most active and dangerous of conspirators." But for the rupture with England in 1803, there is no doubt but that he long ago would have revolutionized Turkey.

In last August, when a war between France and Prussia was inevitable, Talleyrand advised his Corsican master to order the guilty members of the Irish Rebel Committee at Paris to communicate exclusively with Brune during the Minister's absence. Of this our Go-

* We have, from motives of candour, inserted this letter; but on turning to Rycaut's continuation of Platina's Lives of the Popes, (page 176,) we find, that our Correspondent M. was correct, and that Camilla was not only dressed in royal habiliments, but attended by three Cardinals.—Editor.

vernment was informed early in October; but we do not know whether it has come to its knowledge, that Brune, when selected by Buonaparté for his present office, carried with him to Hamburgh the principal members of this infamous Committee. As such really is the case, Ministers cannot be too much upon their guard in watching the arrivals of passengers and letters from Germany.

Brune is the most tyrannical of upstart demagogues, and the most merciless of revolutionary marauders. With all other French friends of liberty and equality, he confounds egotism with patriotism, despotism with freedom; hates and conspires against his superiors, in pillaging and oppressing his inferiors. To the *humanity*, *justice*, and *liberality* of this man, are now confided the lives, properties, and liberties, of the inhabitants of the North of Germany. He has been accused, in works printed on the Continent, of having assisted in the horrid massacres at Paris in September, 1792; at Lyons, in the autumn, 1793; and in la Vendee, in the spring 1794; of having plundered, in 1798, two millions livres, 80,000l., in Switzerland; of having extorted, in 1799, a still greater sum in Holland; and of having robbed, in 1800, his master Buonaparté of one million livres, entrusted to him for seducing or disuniting the Royalist Chiefs in la Vendee.

We cannot finish this sketch without also remarking the curious revolutionary metamorphosis of a French journeyman printer, under the name of a Field-Marshal, into an Inspector-General of German presses and printing-offices *,

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On the USE OF BRITISH FIR, *as a* SUBSTITUTE *for* ELM, *in* WATER PIPES.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

IF you think the following worthy of insertion in your valuable Miscellany, you will oblige

A CONSTANT READER.

IN consequence of the increasing number of Water Companies, for supplying the metropolis and the principal towns in this and the Sister Island, elm timber is becoming very scarce, and exorbitantly dear, with every probability of its advancing, as the demand annually increases.

It is surely a very important consideration to procure a substitute for pipes of British timber, and thereby considerably diminish the consumption of elm, so essentially necessary for other works of national importance; particularly when such substitute is of little estimation at present for any other works, more rapid in growth, yet equally certain in effective strength, and much more durable than elm for pipes.

It is a fact not generally known, that pipes bored from the Scotch fir, after lying in the ground upwards of *thirty-five years*, are at this time being continually taken up to be replaced with new; and appear nearly as sound, and free from decay, as when first put down, and in many instances likely to endure *twenty years* longer. I believe few instances occur of elm pipes enduring even the last mentioned period under ground.

Experience has likewise proved, that almost every species of fir (particularly the larch) will answer very well for pipes, and by its resinous quality prove much more durable than elm; provided proper care is bestowed in putting them down.

The foregoing considerations must undoubtedly incite the proprietors of estates to encourage the propagating and planting of firs in all suitable situations, which have hitherto been deemed of little value as timber, and useful only as ornamental whilst growing; but which will eventually prove valuable for the above-mentioned purpose, and thereby prevent the necessity of procuring foreign timber, when it can be so readily obtained in our own country.

Yours, &c.

R. C.

Dorset-street, 12*th March*, 1807.

The MECHANISM *of the* EYE.

SO beautiful and curious is the formation of this inestimable organ, that to be ignorant of its structure is to be ignorant of one of the most curious specimens of art and contrivance with which we can be brought acquainted. The whole eye is composed of coats, muscles, veins, and humours. The tunica,

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* The above, and many more particulars of this revolutionary upstart, may be read in Dictionnaire Biographique and Dictionnaire des Jacobins, art. Brune.

or exterior membrane, called the *cornea*, is transparent, and so hard, that it can resist the roughest shocks. Behind that, there is another within, called the *uvea*, which is circular and coloured. In the middle of it there is an opening, which is called the *pupil*, and which in every eye appears to be black. Behind this opening is the *crystalline* humour, so called from its brilliant transparency, and resemblance to chrystal. Underneath this humour there is a transparent fluid, called the vitreous humour, because it resembles melted glass. The cavity, or the hinder chamber, between the cornea and the crystalline humour, contains a liquid resembling water, whence it is called the *aqueous* humour. It can recruit itself when a part of it has run out from a wound in the cornea. Six muscles move the eye on all sides, raise it, lower it, turn it to the right or the left, obliquely, or, in fine, as occasion may require. But the most admirable part of this wonderful organ is the *retina*, or that part of the eye on which the image of every object we behold is impressed. The retina is a membrane which lines the inside bottom of the eye. It consists of exquisitely fine fibres, forming a kind of web, which is attached to a nerve that proceeds immediately from the brain, and is called the *optic nerve*. The retina is not larger than a sixpence; and when we consider that, in surveying an extensive landscape, a space of twenty or thirty miles, containing hills, dales, mountains, rivers, woods, houses, &c., is painted upon the retina, together with all these objects, the extreme minuteness of the picture must fill us with astonishment and admiration. The largest mountain we behold is so reduced in size in the image it forms upon the retina, as to occupy a space not greater than the head of a pin!

Objects are rendered visible to us by the rays of light which proceed from them, and fall upon our eyes. Those rays pass through the cornea, the pupil, the aqueous, the crystalline, and the vitreous humours, and are collected in a point on the retina, where they paint, with the most perfect exactness, the images of the several objects whence they proceed. The rays then touch the optic nerve, which is as sensible as the finest string of a piano. This nerve, by its motions and vibrations, produces different sensations in the soul, and excites perceptions and ideas in it conformable to the impressions which the outward objects make upon the brain. It is highly worthy of remark, that though we see objects exactly as they are in nature, the images of them are invariably painted upside down upon the retina.

On the Properties, &c. *of the* Asbestos Stone.

THE asbestos stone is found in several places in Europe and Asia, particularly in Sweden, Corsica, Cornwall, and the Island of Anglesey, in England. It is of a silky nature, very fine, and of a greyish colour; insipid, and indissoluble in water. It may be split into threads and filaments, from one to ten inches in length. It is indestructible by fire; whence it may be employed for many useful purposes. There are some sorts whose filaments are rigid and brittle, and others more flexible. The former is not spun into cloth, and the latter very difficultly. In consequence of its incombustibility, it was very much valued by the ancients for wrapping up the bodies of the dead. In the year 1702, an urn was discovered at Rome, with the bones of a human body wrapped in a cloth made of flexible asbestos. The method of preparing it is as follows: The stone is laid to soak in warm water, then opened and divided by the hands, that the earthy matter may be washed out. This earth is white like chalk, and makes the water thick and milky. This being several times repeated, the filaments are afterwards collected and dried: they are commodiously spun with flax. When the cloth is woven, it is best preserved by oil from breaking. It is then put into the fire; and the flax being burnt out, the cloth remains pure and white. It might also be made into paper; and, from its incombustibility, wills, or any other thing of importance, could be written on it.

The Chinese make furnaces of this mineral, which are very portable.

USEFUL INVENTION.

PORTABLE FIRE ENGINE.

IT may not be unacceptable to the Public to be informed, that Mr. Hornblower, of Featherstone-street,

City-road, has so modified the construction of the fire-engine, as to become a most valuable acquisition to those who are under any apprehensions of accidents by fire. It has been proved, by experiment, that the four sides of a bed-room, all on fire, may be extinguished in the space of a minute, with little more than a pail of water. It stands in the compass of fourteen inches square, and two feet high, and may be carried from one room to another with ease; all that is required being to keep it full of water, in its properly assigned place, and to work it off every month or six weeks, to keep the water from becoming putrid, and, at the same time, to be assured that the engine is in working order.

DESCRIPTIONS, REMARKS, ANECDOTES, *and* SENTIMENTS, *during a* VOYAGE *from the* WEST INDIES *to* NORTH AMERICA, *and from thence to* ENGLAND, *and during the* AUTHOR'S RAMBLES *in the two latter* COUNTRIES.

BY A GENTLEMAN LATELY RETURNED FROM THE WEST INDIES.

(*Continued from page* 197.)

July 10th.

THE sky to the south eastward of us last night assumed rather a threatening aspect, and about midnight blew fresh, and right a-head of us. Towards morning it, however, abated, and at day-break we had the high lands of Jersey distinctly in view before us. Soon after we descried Sandy Hook light-house; and about ten o'clock A.M. a pilot came on board of us, and took charge of the ship.

In running along the coast, I was peculiarly delighted with the objects around us; every thing seemed to wear the appearance of novelty to me; all was lively and interesting. After a voyage, the sight of verdure, of cultivation, of houses, of activity, and stir, animates us with pleasure and hope. I therefore gazed with a secret satisfaction on the coast of New Jersey, stretching along on our left as far as Sandy Hook, and beyond it Staten Island. Both were adorned and diversified with fields of corn, and orchards, woods, clumps of trees, farm and other houses; particular spots seemed enchantingly sylvan, and the view along Staten Island, after passing Sandy Hook, seemed to me, at the moment, the most charming I had ever beheld. Near the channel (called the Narrows) that divides Staten Island from Long Island, the view is still more interesting—you have here a pleasing view of both islands, between them a distant prospect of New Jersey; and, on entering the channel, the city of New York opens gradually to the sight. No abrupt mountains were to be seen, but little hills and gentle acclivities. I could not help admiring the truly ornamental effect of the Lombardy poplars, with which the face of the country was here and there interspersed. It is an elegant plant of a conical shape, and is generally planted in rows about the dwellings, &c. Numerous small craft were plying to and fro along the coasts, and added to the liveliness of the scene.

About two o'clock P.M. we dropped anchor at the quarantine ground in Staten Island, when the Health Officer came on board of us. According to the established health regulations, the ship was ordered to lie at quarantine till the 1st of October. Perhaps it may be said that the quarantine regulations here are, in part, unnecessarily severe. The passengers are interdicted from going ashore for five days, except at the Health Office Wharf; and yet the Captain is allowed to go up to New York: all communication is forbid with the vessel, and yet the Health Officer, or Doctor, and his crew, and the Custom-house Officer, &c., comes on board, and departs again. The death of a hand on board, during the passage, gave occasion to an additional strictness, though it was evident that hand died of no epidemic disease, every person else on board was in perfect health, and in the country we had come from nothing like pestilential sickness was prevalent. Yet, after all, it is doubtless best to err on the safe side; and, considering the frightful devastation made by the yellow fever in this quarter of the globe, much individual inconvenience resulting from preventive regulations should be endured without a murmur.

The health office, or lazaretto, is pleasantly situated in Staten Island, on the acclivity of a soft-rising hill, shaded and embellished with poplars and other shrubbery. The buildings are, the Health Officer's house, two hospitals, and several lodging-houses. They are tolerably pretty buildings, and being painted, or white-washed, have a pleas-

ing and neat appearance, contrasted with the lively verdure of the trees. New York, from this point of view, has the appearance of a large, populous, commercial city: an immense number of ships were crowded along the wharves, and the white steeples of the churches, rising above the houses, have a fine effect.

On the 11th of July, I went ashore on Staten Island, and took a stroll about the places in the vicinity of the quarantine ground. I was particularly pleased with the neat and cleanly appearance of most of the houses here; and the interior of those I was in corresponded to their exterior. They are built of wood and whitened, two, and some three, stories high, and ornamented with handsome piazzas, balconies, and railings. As I have already mentioned, the rows of poplars about them have a charming effect. I walked as far as the sound, or strait, that divides Staten Island to the northward from Bergen, a district in the Jersey inhabited chiefly by the Dutch and their descendants; and passed a little farm planted with Indian corn, wheat, oats, and grass. I was told that the land hereabout was sterile; yet, notwithstanding the drought, the vegetation appeared healthy and fresh; though the wheat, which was nearly ripe, was rather thin and stunted.

The number of vessels that are continually arriving or clearing out is astonishing; hardly a day passes without five, six, or more, entering the quarantine ground; for they must all bring to here, and be examined by the Health Officer. He receives at the rate of seven dollars for each ship; and I am informed that his income is not less than seventeen thousand dollars per annum: so that some idea may be formed of the foreign trade of New York.

On the 12th, I hired a chaise, and drove up about five miles into the interior of Staten Island, to the farm of a gentleman who had formerly resided in Jamaica, and with some of whose quondam friends in that Island I was acquainted. As I proceeded along, I remarked that the fields of corn in particular were thin and stunted, and the fruit trees of a dwarf appearance. This confirmed the information I had received of the sterility of the soil: there is a wide difference between the distant view of a country and a closer inspection. On arriving at the farm of this gentleman, we found the Jamaica planter completely transformed into the American husbandman; and instead of the noisy operation of gangs of negroes, to which he was formerly accustomed, I observed nothing but the still, persevering labours of the plough and the scythe; for the latter instrument is generally employed in reaping the corn, in preference to the sickle. He appeared, in short, to have every thing around him in a plain, simple, and *primitive* stile, if I may be allowed the latter expression.

I saw little timber, most of the unopened land being covered with low useless trees, or bushes.

Yesterday a vessel arrived here from Nantz with upwards of thirty French passengers on board: on her way out, she picked up some people from off a wreck at sea. Considering the numerous emigrations to America from all parts of the world, it cannot fail, in spite of the ravages of disease, of being a populous and powerful country in less, perhaps, than half a century.

On the 13th, I took a walk of about three miles along the coast, till I came to the promontory forming the western side of the Narrows; whence I had a fine extensive prospect of Long Island, Jersey, and New York. The merchants of New York have here a number of flag-staffs, and a person employed for the purpose of hoisting their respective private signals as their ships arrive off the Hook. As I proceeded along, I was entertained with the sight of fine fields of different grain, some already reaped, (for it was harvest time,) others fit for the scythe, and others still green; orchards of various fruit, neat farm-houses, and the country people cheerful, and in their best clothes, for it was Sunday: the melody of the birds charmed my ears, and various wild flowers emitted a delightful fragrance. The sensations I felt were such as reminded me of my native country; every thing around, the birds, the bushes, the fields, the woods, called strongly to my recollection those moments of early youth, which are the happiest and most blameless of our lives.

Last night two of the seamen of the ship I came in took the jolly-boat about midnight, and rowed up to New York, in defiance of the severe penalty annexed to such transgression of the laws. The poor fellows could see neither necessity nor reason for their being detained a week from the sight of their wives and

families, after the labours, the perils, and the tedium of a six months' voyage. And yet this is a trifle, to the poor fellow, who, after, perhaps, a voyage of more than double the time, finds himself, on his arrival in his native country, impressed on board of a man of war, and carried to some distant part of the world, without even the melancholy privilege of seeing and embracing his wife and children, but again bidding them a long adieu!

On the 14th, I got leave from the Health Officer to go to New York, and set off accordingly in the afternoon for that city, in a passage-boat. Our passage up was delightfully cool—after the intolerable heat of the morning, this was highly gratifying. At this time the sea was as smooth as glass, not a zephyr flew over its placid bosom, and I thought the air more insufferably sultry than ever I felt it even in Jamaica. As we approached the city, we had a near view of some little islands that lie near it, on two of which are fortifications, but by no means adequate to the defence of so respectable a city. Governor's Island, on which the principal one stands, has a pretty appearance at a distance, but looks naked on a nearer view, being not sufficiently shaded and adorned by trees.

On the three or four following days, I amused myself by strolling through New York and its vicinity, and examining whatever was curious and interesting in it. As I do not wish to convey a formal or methodical account of this city, I shall simply remark, that I think it a populous, thriving, commercial city—opulent in the wealth of its merchants, who trade to almost all parts of the world, but poor as yet in science, literature, and the fine arts. In all parts of America, indeed, these are yet in their infancy—Men accustomed to mercantile speculation cannot readily persuade themselves that there is any thing more desirable in life than the solid advantages of cent per cent; nor will they easily relinquish a part of those profits to establish and promote what *merely* tends to exalt human nature and embellish life. There is, in short, little or no progress made here in painting and sculpture; few study or understand architecture; and as for poetry, I do not recollect of ever hearing of a genuine son of the Muses having warbled his "wood-notes wild" in the shades of Columbia. There is here a museum, pretty well furnished with birds and reptiles, but little else worth much notice, and even this is the property of a private person. I inquired for the casts of the celebrated statues of the Venus de Medicis, the Apollo de Belvedere, the group of the Laocoon, &c., procured by a Society here for the encouragement of the fine arts, and was told they were *locked up, and were not to be seen.* There is a public library here, tolerably well furnished with modern works. They have a winter theatre here; but at present no other public amusement worth mentioning, except the exhibitions at Vauxhall Gardens; a very humble imitation of our London Vauxhall. There are not even assemblies at present.

With respect to the buildings, streets, &c., many of them are pretty enough. Broad-way and some other streets make a handsome and respectable appearance, being adorned with many elegant houses (mostly built of brick) and genteel and well furnished shops; the pavements of these are neat; and what gives a peculiar air of beauty to the whole, is the poplars with which they are shaded and embellished. Some parts of the town are, however, not quite so attractive, where the streets are narrow and dirty, and the wooden houses shabby and irregular. I remarked, that though the streets were daily swept, yet the rubbish was suffered to remain for three or four days in the midst of them; and one nuisance, which, above all others, demands redress, is the stagnant and putrid water which is suffered to stand in the gutters of many of the streets, tainting the air with a noxious and offensive effluvia. Surely the recollection of the melancholy ravages that disease has made in this city ought to incite a desire to remedy this evil. There are few public buildings in this city which I much admire for their architectural beauty; the Custom-house and Federal-house are massy structures, but want lightness and airiness; the States prison is a spacious building, and admirable for its interior order and economy. They are about building a new Federal house, which promises to be a much nobler building than the old.

On my arrival in New York, I found the trial of Messrs. Smith and Ogden had commenced, for aiding and assisting General Miranda in his famous expedition. There are a great variety of opinions on the subject. Some think that this is nothing but a mock in-

vestigation, and that it will end in smoke; others, that much of importance will be brought to light. Some think that the British Government are at the bottom of the whole affair; and others seem to think, that those who compose the Government of the United States, winked, in their private capacities, at the fitting out of the expedition. It is impossible to draw a line between these clashing opinions and conjectures; but it is possible I shall, ere I leave America, learn the result of this politico-legal discussion.

Since my arrival here, I have not had occasion to witness any asperity of language against Great Britain on account of the boarding and detention of American vessels, and particularly on account of the late unfortunate accident of the American seaman killed by a shot from the Leander, British fifty gun ship. Whether it is owing to the ferment excited on this occasion having now subsided, or to my conversing solely with men of moderate principles, I will not pretend to say; but this I can perceive, that all the sensible and impartial of the Americans consider it in the light of an unfortunate accident. The latter description of people, who know and can appreciate the true interests of their country, deprecate a war with Great Britain, by which they know they can obtain nothing but ruin to their commerce, and bankruptcy to their merchants. Those, however, who adopt this reasonable and *patriotic* opinion, are branded by the opposite party as enemies to their country, partisans to England, Federalists, &c.—But enough of politics.

On the 20th, being Sunday, I went to one of the churches, and was pleased and edified by a judicious and well delivered sermon, from a person who, I was told, had formerly been a Methodist Preacher, but who retained nothing of the *rant* and *cant* of that persuasion. The congregation was numerous and respectable, and seemed quite devout and attentive. The interior of the church was neat, though rather dark and heavy. I, indeed, remarked, that most of the churches here have somewhat of a gloomy appearance outwardly, owing to their being built chiefly of brick, which acquires a dark hue, and to the windows not being sufficiently large and lofty: the spires, or steeples, with which they are ornamented, though built of wood, have, however, a noble appearance.

In the evening I was one of a party of pleasure in a jaunt to Brooklyn, a village in Long Island, inhabited chiefly by sea-faring people, publicans, &c. This place, like most of the villages here, has a semi-rural appearance, being ornamented with poplar and other trees. Long Island is said to be more fertile in its soil, and better cultivated than Staten Island.

On the 22d, I set off on a jaunt to Philadelphia. After crossing the ferry to the Jersey side, I got into a stage-coach. Here, as in England and other countries, where such vehicles are in use, was I pent up, and jolted for hours, with a motley group of individuals to whom I was an entire stranger. This, which to some would have been an intolerable grievance, was to me a fund of entertainment. I was amused by the variety of their characters, and the singularity of their remarks. One gentleman was a sea-faring man, tinctured with the harmless prejudices of his profession, but withal a sensible, intelligent, and sociable companion. Another was a Connecticut farmer, who *entertained* us with a history of the feats of his countrymen, and his own *hair-breadth* escapes, during the unfortunate contest between America and the parent country. In this conversation I did not choose to join; for I found that this *Cincinnatus* drew all his pictures with the pencil of prejudice and misrepresentation. Another was a Spanish gentleman, who could speak the English language with fluency, and was a sensible and well-informed man. He had lately come from Spain. I asked him if his country did not desire a peace with England. His answer convinced me that the Spanish nation love and admire the British, while they detest the French, by whom they are involved, against their inclination, in a ruinous war. There were two other gentlemen and two ladies of the party. One of the latter was peculiarly pleasing in her manners, and affable and interesting in her conversation: I could not help feeling a pang of regret when she left us at Trenton: but in travelling, it will often happen, that we shall meet with individuals with whom we desire to form a lasting acquaintance, and sigh to think that fate forbids it!

After quitting Jersey-*city*, (as it is called, though only yet in embryo,)

we proceeded along through a tolerably well cultivated country, here and there interspersed with pretty neat country seats, or villas. The first town we passed was Bergen, on our left, a small but decent looking place. The next was Newark, considered by every body as the handsomest place between New York and Philadelphia. The houses are small, but neat; it has two churches with handsome spires; and the willows and poplars with which it is adorned give it an air of rural beauty that is pleasing to the eye of a stranger. One-third of the inhabitants are solely employed in shoe-making; and the supporter of the town arms (for they have only *one supporter*,) is a shoemaker in the act and attitude of stitching a shoe. In passing from this town to Elizabeth Town, I thought the country appeared more fertile and better cultivated. I took notice of a number of wild roses and other field flowers scattered along the edge of the road. A heavy rain here set in, (which continued, with occasional intermissions, throughout the day,) and made the journey far less pleasant than I had anticipated. Its mists obscured our view of the country around, and frequently gusts of wind blew the rain upon us in the coach. But, weighing all circumstances, we still had little reason to complain; for there had been a previous drought, which had parched up the vegetation of the country, and covered the roads with dust. This last would have been a terrible annoyance to us, and we hereby escaped it; besides, we had next day the most charming weather imaginable—the dust was laid, and the air cooled, by the rain of the preceding day. In short, though nothing had compensated us for the temporary inconvenience we suffered by the rain of this day, it would have been a sort of inhumanity, and even impiety, to have complained; for it was the seasonable bounty of Heaven bestowed on man, and it made many a heart rejoice.

The other towns we passed through, till we arrived at Prince Town, where we halted for the night, were Elizabeth Town, Rahway, Bridgetown, Woodbridge, and Brunswick; neither of which are remarkable. Between the two latter places there is a view of the Raritan. Prince Town is a pretty neat place, and has a college in it, which I am told is the best in the United States. It is a pity the building is not in a more noble and classical taste; for it has more the appearance of a prison than of a public seminary on a liberal foundation. There are only two hundred students in it; there would be twice the number, were there room for their admission, as youth from all parts of the United States are sent thither to finish their education.

From Prince Town we proceeded in the morning to Trenton, a handsome town, and the capital of New Jersey, situated on the Delaware, (which divides Jersey from Pennsylvania,) over which there is a wooden bridge, not remarkable for the beauty of its architecture. This place is remembered by the Americans as one of their fortunate spots, having here gained one of their first and most important successes in their struggle for independence. On the opposite side of the Delaware is Morrice Ville, a small place, consisting of only a few houses, at present the residence of the exiled General Moreau; a man as brave and as skilful, though not so successful, as Buonaparté himself.

At Trenton we were waited on at breakfast by an old negro, who excused himself for his awkwardness by telling us that he was not then in his proper department, for that he was a *washerman*; but the female *waiter* of the house being sick, he was obliged to quit his tub, and assist at the table.

In going from Trenton to Philadelphia, we passed through the following towns, or rather villages, viz. Bristol, Burlington, Homsburg, and Frankford. The latter is a charming place, containing a number of elegant, though small, dwellings, delightfully shaded, and embellished by willows and vistas of poplars. By-the-bye, the people of this country, at least a considerable proportion of them, have got a strange notion, that there is a worm which breeds in the poplar, whose bite, or sting, produces certain death. If this were true, what a melancholy devastation it would produce among those sylvan ornaments of the cities, the towns, and the villages! Many stories are told of this deadly property of the worm; but there are a great many who are *incredulous* enough to believe it to be all a *hum*. For my own part, I have neither time nor inclination to inquire into the matter.

The greater part of Jersey and Pennsylvania (which latter I entered on crossing the Delaware,) is a champaign country, being but very little diversified by hill and vale. It is for this reason

that, though the level around presents a gratifying picture of cultivation and abundance, there is little or no prospect, no distant view, no rich, extensive, and varied landscape, to enhance the charms of a rural life to the tasteful owner of the villa. I saw but few lofty woods; but those I noticed had the pleasing appearance of a regularly planted grove, there being no underwood, and the trees standing at regular distances from each other. One deficiency here disappoints the traveller accustomed to the rural scenery of European countries—there is hardly a hedge or quick fence to be seen; in place of which they use post and rail fences, which have a naked and barren appearance. I was told that they are more in fashion in the more southern States. The soil in both States seems tolerably fertile; though one would judge otherwise from the appearance, it being chiefly a light clay-coloured earth: there is not a particle of black mould or dark brown loam to be seen along the road I travelled. I have reason to think that the farmers here do not take sufficient pains in the enriching of their fields. I am told that they are at no pains to make, collect, and convey manure to their lands; and that even in the vicinity of the towns and villages, they will not be at the trouble of conveying away the soil which they would be thanked for taking! How different in England, and other parts of Europe, where the farmer sends his carts for the soil which he is glad to purchase. It is said that they use plaster of Paris in preference as a manure: but will this answer every description of soil, or is it possible that they can be supplied with a quantity adequate to their wants?

In many, indeed most, of the corn fields I have seen in America, I perceive that the farmer looks for a sort of double profit, by planting them with fruit trees (pears and apples). Whether such a plan answers the end in view I shall leave to better informed judgments; but to me it appears, at least, *problematical*.

About six or seven miles from Trenton we again met the Delaware, and travelled for some distance along its banks, which had an enchanting aspect to us. It was here swelled to a considerably greater size than at Trenton, having, in its course from thence, been augmented by a number of tributary streams. At Philadelphia it is at least a mile in breadth, and at the Capes upwards of seven.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

ON inspecting the Gallery of the Works of British Artists, in Pall-mall, I find there are several designs for monuments to our late gallant Admiral, *Lord Nelson*; from which, I believe, it is the intention of Government to select the best design, to be erected in St. Paul's Cathedral to his memory. As a spirit of emulation seems to be excited among our best artists to do honour to the name and talents of so exalted a character, I hope that the pen of some able writer will also be found to supply an appropriate inscription for his tomb. Should the enclosed humble attempt be thought worthy of a page in the European Magazine, your insertion thereof will oblige,

Sir,

Your constant reader,

J. N.

Tyndale-place, Islington,
April 7, 1807.

Proposed INSCRIPTION *for the* MONUMENT *to be erected in* ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, *to the* MEMORY *of* LORD NELSON.

In testimony of a Nation's gratitude,
For the advancement of her glory, and her Empire confirmed
By the deeds of her most illustrious Hero;
The Parliament of Great Britain have consecrated this Monument
To the Ashes of
HORATIO, LORD NELSON,
Viscount and Baron Nelson of the Nile, and of Burnham Thorpe, in the County of Norfolk *,
Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath,
Vice-Admiral of the White,
and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels
in the Mediterranean, &c. &c.
His Life,
(Which was early devoted to the service of his Country,)
By a continued display of heroic achievements,
And a firm attachment to the cause of virtue and piety,
Diffused a lustre on the titles and dignities he possessed:

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* And Duke of Bronte, in Sicily.—EDITOR.

Honours, conferred and ratified by Kings,
the reward of his unexampled merit.
Endowed by Nature with a mind
Prompt to conceive, and bold to execute,
Great Designs,
Victory was ever attendant on his enterprizing arm.
After combating the foe
In more than 120 engagements by Sea and Land,
He sustained the honour of the British Flag
In three most brilliant and decisive conflicts;
Which dissolving a strong Confederacy of the Northern Powers,
And crushing the Naval pride of France and Spain,
In the capture and destruction of twenty-nine of their largest ships,
Established the safety of Great Britain and her Colonies,
And will transmit his name with honour
To the latest posterity.
His death, which was glorious,
As his life had been magnanimous and brave,
Was occasioned by a musket-ball,
on board his ship, the Victory,
In the ever-memorable battle off Cape Trafalgar,
On the 21st day of October, 1805,
At the age of 47 years.
His remains, being honoured with a public Funeral Procession,
Attended by the Chief Worthies of the Land,
Were here solemnly interred on the 9th day of January,
In the year 1806.
VENI, VIDI, VICI.

Tyndale-place, Islington, March, 1807. J. N.

METHOD *of curing* DAMP WALLS, *by the* APPLICATION *of a* COMPOSITION, *the* INVENTION *of Mr.* CHARLES WILSON, *No.* 6, WORCESTER-STREET, *near* UNION-HALL, BOROUGH; *and for which the* SOCIETY *of* ARTS, MANUFACTURES, *and* COMMERCE, *complimented him with a* PREMIUM *of* TEN GUINEAS.

[*From the Transactions of the Society, Vol.* XXIV.]

THE following communications were received from Mr. Wilson; and specimens of the Composition may be seen in the Society's Repository.

"SIR,

"I BEG leave to lay before the Society of Arts, &c., a cement, which, I trust, will be found of great utility in curing damp walls, in flooring damp kitchens, and for various other purposes, where the prevention of wet is necessary. This cement, when put in water, will suffer neither an increase nor diminution in its weight; and it has the peculiar advantage of joining Portland stone, or marble, so as to make them as durable as they were prior to the fracture.

RECEIPT *for making the* CEMENT.

Boil two quarts of tar with two ounces of kitchen grease for a quarter of an hour, in an iron pot. Add some of this tar to a mixture of slaked lime and powdered glass, which have passed through a flour sieve, and been dried completely over the fire in an iron pot, in the proportion of two parts of lime, and one of glass, till the mixture becomes of the consistence of thin plaster. The cement must be used immediately after being mixed; and therefore it is proper not to mix more of it at a time than will coat one square foot of wall, since it quickly becomes too hard for use, and continues to increase its hardness for three weeks. Great care must also be taken to prevent any moisture from mixing with the cement. For a wall which is merely damp, it will be sufficient to lay on one coating of the cement, about one eighth of an inch thick; but should the wall be more than damp, or wet, it will be necessary to coat it a second time. Plaster, made of lime, hair, and plaster of Paris, may be afterwards laid on the cement.

QUERY *respecting the* USE *of* OXYGEN GAS *in the* CURE *of* DISEASES.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING heard of several surprising cures, especially in asthmas, vertigoes, &c., being effected by means of oxygen gas, and not being able to satisfy my curiosity any other way, I am induced to trouble you with this question: Is the practice of curing in the above-mentioned diseases in general use?—Having a small knowledge of the nature of that gas, I believe cures may be effected by it. If any of your readers would answer the above question, and also inform me of the necessary apparatus, &c., for mixing it with atmospheric air, through your useful Magazine, it would be rendering a great service to the public, and also oblige

Your constant reader,

9th April, 1807. W. J. L.

Queries *respecting* Halos.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS much pleased to see, in your Magazine for last month, Sir Isaac Newton's Theory of the Tides vindicated by Newtoniensis: and if he, or any of your intelligent Correspondents, would elucidate the subject which now attracts my attention, through the medium of your excellent Magazine, it would, no doubt, gratify many of your readers. I am well aware that it has been treated of by many eminent and able writers, and therefore merely state the following as preliminary.

I have observed a ring, or halo, round the moon, about three or four degrees from it; also a second, which, with the first, contained the colours of the rainbow, but much fainter. From this latter circumstance, halos must be caused in the same manner as the rainbow, namely, the rays of light reflected from the vapour; they are, in fact, the same, with this only difference, that they have different situations with respect to the observer; for when the sun is behind him, the rainbow, of course, is before him, and his eye is in the centre of the circle; when he views the halo with his face towards the sun, his eye is in the circumference of the circle; so that, according to the principles of geometry, the angle which appears in this case must be just half of what it was in the other. I have never seen a halo round the sun, by reason of his great splendour, though I believe they are more frequent than those of the moon; and I have heard of many persons who have observed them attended with curious phenomena; such as their distance and their colours altering at the time of observation. They are seen very frequently in Russia. A certain writer * says, that the reason of the colours of the halo being much fainter than those of the rainbow †, is owing to their being not formed in large drops of rain, but in very small vapour; for if the drops of water were large, the cloud would be so thick, that the rays of the sun could not be regularly transmitted through them; and, on the other hand, he had observed, that when the rainbow is formed by very thin vapours, the colours hardly appear.

I must now turn to my queries.—The light of the moon being strong enough to form a halo, why does it not cause a rainbow opposite the moon as well as the sun *? Why is there never a halo round the moon but at the full? (which Aristotle says was first remarked by him.) This I cannot at all account for. It may, however, be said, that it is caused by the light of the moon being stronger at the full; but as I have remarked the halo to be *exceedingly* clear at the time of the full, I think it may be seen between the first and last quarter and the full. I have also remarked, that it is not always seen at the full; of which, also, I am at a loss to assign the cause.

As this subject is worthy the attention of those who observe the phenomena of rainbows, &c., I hope you will insert this.

I am, Sir,
Yours, &c.

6th April, 1807. W. DIER.

* Dechales.

† He must here allude to the halos of the sun; for if they were of the moon, a very good reason would be, that the moon's light is not so strong as the sun's.

* I do not intend here to say *absolutely* that there is not a lunar rainbow, but only as I have never yet heard of one.

A remarkable Anecdote *concerning Dr.* Seth Ward, *successively* Bishop *of* Exeter *and* Salisbury.

DR. WARD often visited a Lady near Oxford, who was afterwards married to an English Peer. This lady once, in a rallying humour with him, dropped these words: "I am thoroughly persuaded, Dr. Ward, that you believe the King will come in," (Charles the IId,) "and that you shall be a Bishop."—"Madam," replied he, "I think neither the one nor the other impossible."—"But I think it so improbable," said she, "that if it happens in my life-time, I promise, before these witnesses, to present you with a pair of *lawn sleeves* of my own work; and this will be no small mortification," continued she, laughing, (being a Presbyterian,) to one of your persuasion."—Dr. Ward returned his humble thanks; adding, "If there should be an occasion, I will give your Ladyship timely notice."—He was as good as his word, by giving her advice of his nomination to the bishopric of Exeter; and she was not worse than hers, by presenting him with the first lawn sleeves he ever wore.

THE LONDON REVIEW, AND *LITERARY JOURNAL*, FOR APRIL 1807.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

The Stranger in America, by Charles William Janson, Esq. 1 Vol. quarto. pp. 500. 1807.

IT will be seen, by the commendations which we have already bestowed on the efforts of travellers, that we collectively consider the works emanating from them as one of the most agreeable, and, indeed, one of the most useful species of literature, because it generates in the human mind an ardent desire to become acquainted with every other; and while it may be termed "the handmaid to the ARTS," urges us to a more intimate connection with the SCIENCES.

Possessed, therefore, of this favourable opinion of travels in general, we with pleasure turn our particular attention to the volume before us; and must, in consequence, observe, that THE STRANGER IN AMERICA seems a valuable addition to the many views which we have had of that interesting quarter of the Globe, which was, by some of the REGICIDES of a former age, (who were, unfortunately for this country, prevented from making the experiment, in the first instance, though others did, as *fugitives*, in the second,) termed *the last retreat of liberty*; and which has, in the present, not only taken strong hold of our curiosity, now its late *ungrateful* revolution has become HISTORY, but because it is the only spot on earth wherein all the unsettled humours of the land, it appears by the volume before us, may *clash* and *jar* with impunity.

Having made these observations, it is necessary, before we proceed to the contemplation of the work, to make our readers a little acquainted with its Author. What the motives were whose strong attraction induced Mr. Janson to cross the Atlantic, we shall presently suffer him to explain. It is stated that he resided more than thirteen years in America; but he observes in the preface, that it is a country so uncongenial to English habits and to the tone of an Englishman's constitution, that a traveller from this island would probably find his curiosity satiated in as many months.

The rooted aversion in the hearts of the Americans to the English is, it appears, a strong trait in their character: it is, alas! too natural for *offenders* to hate those whom they have *injured*: and he seems perfectly aware of the reception his remarks will meet with in that country, where he says a host of scribblers will arise to attack his work; he may however have the consolation to reflect, that, unless he assiduously seeks, he will *never find* their effusions.

The absurd notions of *liberty* and *equality*, it seems, have made a rapid progress in the United States; and their produce has been a coarseness of manners and contraction of ideas, which have thrown back civilization far beyond the period of Bacon of Virginia*

To show the effect of those notions in their unlimited transatlantic expansion, to unfold the prospects that await the European emigrant, and to deter him from the desire to explore visionary realms, and ideal worlds of gold, are among the many useful purposes of this work; to mark the characters of the people, and catch their manners as they rise, constitute the entertaining: of these, therefore, we shall endeavour to exhibit (for such only our limits will permit) a faint outline.

"Fifteen years," says Mr. J. at the open-

* *Vide* the Widow Ranter, or the history of Bacon in Virginia. Trag.-Com., by Mrs. Behn, 1690.

ing of his first chapter, "have elapsed since I first entertained an idea of undertaking a voyage to the United States of America. In early life my mind was inflamed with a desire to visit foreign countries. Under this influence I first proceeded to France; and there my ardour to cross the great Atlantic was increased by the description of America given to me by some French officers who had served in Count Rochambeau's army in the revolutionary war in that country. My fortune, with a little frugality, was adequate to carry my designs into execution. I accordingly hastened my departure from France, and returned to London to make preparations for this important undertaking. I was advised to place my property in the American funds. This step, I was told, would not only be the safest remittance, but I might calculate upon considerable gain from the late great demand for that stock. I therefore lodged all my ready cash, having sold my English stock in the hands of Messrs. Bird, Savage, and Bird, who procured for me American six per cents, and shares in the National bank. So far, however, from being a gainer by this measure, when I had occasion for money, I was obliged to sell at from five to fifteen per cent loss. The breaking out of the war had a fatal effect on the American funds; which, having been artificially raised to a great height at the time of my purchase, fell considerably previous to my arrival."

So that disappointment seems to have met our traveller on the threshold of the country which he was about to enter. The incidents of his disagreeable voyage we shall pass over: he first landed at Portsmouth in new England, and gives us some traits of the insatiable curiosity of the Americans, which was in one instance well repressed by one of the companions of his expedition, Mr. Plank. The next day he continued his voyage, and finally landed at Boston, the third of July, where he settled at a boarding-house, the charges of which, 2l. 12s. per week, he deemed extravagant; though, considering all things, even *bed bugs* and *boarding-school misses* included, we cannot bring ourselves to be of the same opinion. In his description of Boston we find a curious circumstance introduced; namely, that the rigidity of calvinistical principles has been in this town, their *Adytum*, so far relaxed, that the *puritans* have suffered dramatic exhibitions; "which," says Mr. J., "were performed in a temporary wooden theatre, a short time previous to my arrival, under the management of Mr. Harper."

Yet this *contamination* did not take place without opposition, and indeed, on their part, manual exertion, for they proceeded to pull down the building from which it issued. Mr. H., it appears, was summoned to answer for his conduct before the *select men* * and found it necessary to employ counsel in his behalf, who finally triumphed. In consequence, a subscription was entered into for the erection of a large brick theatre in Federal-street; which, when finished, was opened by a company from England under the management of Mr. Powell, formerly of the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, with Brooks's patriotic tragedy of GUSTAVUS VASA.

The greatest sinners are said to become the greatest saints, and *vice versa*: so dramatic a rage possessed the Bostonians, that another theatre, larger than the former, but of wood, was deemed necessary; this was erected in the Haymarket, and occupied by the New York Company under Mr. Hodgkinson. Whether any sanctified brother exclaimed, like honest Bird †,

——"This city will in time be made
An University of iniquity:
I wonder how that profane nest of pernicious birds
Dare roost themselves here in the midst of us,
So many good and well disposed persons.
O Impudence!"

we have not had an opportunity to learn.

The description of the town of BOSTON is elucidated by a view, which, like that of the port of PHILADELPHIA, ‡ is extremely beautiful. It may here be proper to observe, that the engravings in this work, which we shall notice as we proceed, are in *aquatinta*, and are, both in their delineation and execution, extremely excellent. It gives us pleasure to see the graphic art, when employed for the purposes of embellishment, where embellishments become such necessary appendages to the text, carried to such perfection. In this point of view they reflect the images of the Author much more correctly than he can express them; as a painter is able, by a few lines, to describe better than

* Magistrates whose duties are equivalent to those of Aldermen in London.

† The *feather-man*, one of the fraternity of Black Friars introduced in "the Muses' Looking Glass," by Randolph, 1638.

‡ This forms the frontispiece of the work.

the greatest literary genius that ever existed in as many pages.

Leaving the extent of the United States to the contemplation of the geographer, and the other matters contained in this the 3d Chapter to the politician, political economist, and statist, we return with the Author to his narrative, and learn, that, incommoded with the heat at Boston, he determined to seek a place refreshed by cooler breezes, and, in consequence, took his passage in a sloop bound for New London in Connecticut.

"New London," we agree with him, "is a high sounding name; though it appears that it was not larger than an English village. This place is famous for lobsters, which are sold for about two pence sterling a pound, and so large, that Mr. J. states in a note, upon the authority of American papers, that seven persons dined upon one, and yet left enough to satisfy another hungry man!

The sixth chapter will be read with considerable interest, because it includes the adventures of those *mob-created* Generals, WHALLEY and GOFFE,* two of the Judges of that most infamous tribunal which sat in judgment on the amiable and unfortunate Charles; and with Colonel William Dixwell, another of those worthies, were lucky enough to escape to America, who extended her *even then* disloyal arms to receive them.

The two former regicides landed at Boston on the 27th July, 1660;

"Having," says Mr. J., "escaped only a few days before King Charles the Second was restored to the throne, the intelligence of which event they received in the English Channel. Goffe kept a journal of every remarkable incident that happened to them for seven years, from the day they left Westminster. After his death this journal came into the possession of Governor Hutchinson, who kept it till the populace demolished his house in the tumults occasioned by the stamp act, when this curious manuscript was destroyed."

From some extracts, however, which the Governor had taken, together with other particulars related to him in Connecticut, Mr. J. has been enabled to form his short history, of which we can only offer a slight abridgement.

"When they first arrived at Boston," (as they had probably studied their ground,) "they did not," says our Author, "attempt to conceal their persons or characters, but immediately went to Mr. Endicot, the Governor, who received them courteously. They were visited by the principal inhabitants: even Colonel Crown, a staunch royalist," (who might have had a passion to behold *monsters.*) "introduced himself to them. They resided at Cambridge, a village four miles from Boston. They attended public worship, and received the sacrament. They were grave and devout; and such was the respect paid them, that being once insulted, the offender was bound to keep the peace. It is not strange that they should thus have experienced so favourable a reception upon their landing: for although they were known to have been two of King Charles's Judges, yet no official news of the Restoration had reached America."

It appears, that although they might have been taken, had any thing like the ardour of loyalty, or even of justice prevailed, they had an opportunity afforded them to fly soon after the proclamation arrived, in which they were nominally excluded from the royal mercy. They retired to Newhaven, (about 150 miles from Boston,) and when they were at a *sufficient* distance, a hue and cry was raised after them, warrants issued, and they were pursued, as *was perhaps intended*, without effect.

The subsequent adventures of these vagabond traitors are extremely curious. The intelligence at length reached Boston that ten of the Judges had been executed, and the Governor received a royal mandate to apprehend Whalley and Goffe;

"This," says Mr. J., "alarmed the country, and the most diligent search was made; but the fugitives found friends, who gave them intimation of their danger."

It appears that they first sought an asylum in a cave, then in a mill, and that they then offered to surrender themselves; but the Deputy Governor, and a strange Deputy Governor he must have been, took no notice of their overture, and the next day they were advised not to surrender.

Thus most deservedly driven from society, these men dragged on an existence which was concatenated by the thread of terror, "even when all inquiry after them was at an end. A strange," (but certainly a most provi-

* Whalley and Goffe were both Major-Generals in Cromwell's army, and among the most enthusiastic enemies of their Monarch.

dential) "reverse of fortune from the times of Cromwell. Several years had they been principal actors in the affairs of a great nation. Whalley defeated Prince Rupert, and Goffe turned the members out of the house of Parliament, and was entrusted by Cromwell with the custody of the King."

Goffe married Whalley's daughter, with whom he had corresponded by the name of Walter Goldsmith, addressing her as Frances Goldsmith; and, thus secluded from the respectable part of mankind, it appears that these fanatical Heroes and Statesmen lived most miserable lives, a prey to constant anxiety, perhaps to poverty without, and to all the horrors of conscious guilt within: the last years of the life of Whalley were marked by a gradual descent into mental imbecility, and his eventful history closed on the scene of second childhood. All tradition of the death of Goffe is lost.

Colonel John Dixwell, cautiously concealing his character, it is said remained unmolested, under the assumed name of James Davids, Esq., and died at Newhaven.

We cannot say that we greatly admire the specimen of American literature exhibited in "The history of the three Judges." Our Author has been sparing of quotation, but has given quite enough to repress the desire of further examination.

It will not be expected that we should follow Mr. J. through the extremes of heat and cold, in New England, or detail many other of the important subjects which form the materials of this work. Content if we can catch its leading features, we leave to those who wish to investigate the country it describes, the pleasing task of thoroughly exploring it without the risk of danger or the chance of imposition, especially as the *accommodations* for travellers, in Connecticut, where we have just contemplated a beef-steak breakfast, and are now waiting after some supplication, and at last being obliged to make a friend of the Cook, while a chicken *is killed* and roasted for dinner, are such as incline us to think that an ideal would be quite as agreeable as a real journey. The character which Mr. J. impresses upon our minds of the American Innkeepers, does not appear very prepossessing; nor, however superior in point of cleanliness to those of Italy, Spain, &c., do the accommodations of American Inns, (the pretty daughters of the hosts excepted,) seem very congenial to the taste of Englishmen. The croaking of frogs and the creeking of locusts, with the double bass of the *bull frog*, would not have pleased us much more than the vocal enchantment of an *opera*: and as to the economy of the *table d'Hote*, it is so truly *execrable*, that it seems in description, *excellent*.

Speaking of the arrogance of servants in that land of liberty, Mr. J. gives us a colloquy, which we shall quote as a specimen of the progress of its concomitant equality.

"To call persons" (who really are so) "*Servants*, or to speak of their master or mistress, is a grievous affront. Having called one day at the house of a gentleman of my acquaintance, on knocking at the door it was opened by a servant-maid, whom I had never before seen. The following is the dialogue, word for word, which took place on this occasion. "Is your master at home?"—"I have no master."—"Don't you live here?"—"I *stay* here."—"And who are you, then?"—"Why I am Mr. ———s *help*. I'd have you to know, *man*, that I am no servant; none but *negers* are *servants*."

The dangers of the tremendous passage of *Hell-gate* are most *beautifully* elucidated by an engraving, which is said to afford an accurate idea of them; though we believe, with our Author, that they can not be duly estimated but by naval men; at least we do not feel much inclination to make the experiment.

We find, in recompense for having mentally passed the *Hog's back* and the *Frying pan*, (as in the vulgarity of republican idioms they have chosen to denominate the *Scylla* and *Charybdis* of America, and avoided the *Gridiron* which guards the pit of *Acheron*,) a description of New York, which being a town that makes a considerable figure both in our political and commercial annals, is to us interesting.

The state of religion in the United States we have as little inclination to canvass as we have to enter into a controversion of the tenets of the different sects that spread over the republican empire of enthusiasm. Among the ebullitions of fanaticism we find "a Camp Meeting" of the Godly advertized, which was expected to continue three days and *nights*, therefore they were advised to bring their provisions with them—a circumstance which shows that this celebration was not intended as a mere *love-feast*.

The eleventh and twelfth chapters of this work are biographical, containing "Anecdotes of American Public Characters living or recently deceased;" comprising those of General Gates, General Hamilton, Colonel Burr, General Pinckney, General Putnam, Mr. Albert Galatin, Mr. John Randolph, Mr. Levi Lincoln, Lord Fairfax, Sir John Oldmixon, Thomas Law, Esq., Paul Jones, Captain Hacker, Captain Peter Landois, and General Arnold.

In the fourteenth the author laments the fate of Major Andre; but observes, that

"It remains yet to be told to a considerable portion of the British subjects, that a precedent for his execution was recent in the case of Captain Hale, an enterprising young officer who had joined the American Standard unsolicited."

It however certainly gives pain to the feeling mind, that a precedent should be found in our own camp for a conduct which we had hoped was, except among *savages*, in modern times unprecedented.

The City of Philadelphia, of which Mr. J. introduces a description, is in every point of view interesting. Its plan, upon a smaller scale, strongly reminds us of that of Babylon inserted in Rollin's Ancient History; but though we have some objections to an ichnography of right angles, the delineation of its high street, with an American stage waggon, is extremely picturesque and beautiful, as is the view of Second-street, with Christ Church, from Market-street; and also, as an architectural object, that of the BANK of the United States of America.

Among the curious particulars included in this chapter, the accounts of the library, museum, and of manufactures, claim the pre-eminence, because they mark the progress of civilization, and show that the progress of literature, the arts, and indeed of commerce, toward European perfection, is likely to be the result of those mental and manual exertions.

In the fifteenth chapter, Mr. J., in alluding to the ingratitude of the Americans toward its founder, introduces us to WASHINGTON, the seat of government and chief city of the United States. One of the insinuations againt the General was, "that he had pitched on a spot for the seat of government near to his estate of Vernon, in order to enhance its value, though they well know that his private property was tenfold greater than his expences. His choice," (continues our Author,) "I believe was directed to one object only, the capital is built in the centre of the United States."

This reason, as Mr. J. observes, probably operated upon his mind; it is however the lot of eminence to excite malignity. If the integrity of ARISTIDES could not secure him from obloquy, how was it possible that WASHINGTON should escape?

Of the City of Washington, Mr. J. does not gives us a very elevated idea.

"Arrived at it," (he says,) "you are struck with its grotesque appearance. In one view from the capitol hill, the eye fixes upon a row of uniform houses ten or twelve in number, while it faintly discovers the adjacent tenements to be miserable wooden structures, consisting, when you approach them, of two or three rooms one above another. Again, you see the hotel which was vauntingly promised, on laying the foundation, to rival the largest inns of England. This, like every other private adventure, failed: the walls and roof remained, but not a window; and instead of accommodating the members of congress, and travellers of distinction, as was proposed, a number of the lowest order of Irish have long held the title of *naked possession;* from which, were it ever to become an object, it would be difficult to eject them. Turning the eye, a well finished edifice presents itself, surrounded by lofty trees which never felt the stroke of the axe. The president's house, the offices of state, and a little theatre, where an itinerant company repeated, during part of last year, the lines of Shakspeare, Dryden, and Otway, to empty benches, terminate the view of the Pennsylvania, or the grand avenue."

The ardour of speculation, which it seems is as predominant a feature in the American, as it is in the English character, inflamed many with a desire to build an "imaginary Rome" in the swamps of Pennsylvania; and consequently induced them, when the city was first laid out, to purchase lots of ground with great avidity; but, alas! this ardour was very soon repressed, probably from the want of encouragement; and all the ideal magnificence which floated in their minds, is now, it appears, condensed into an exhibition of *modern ruins:* an emblem of Rome indeed, but divested of its architectural elegance.

"The capitol," says Mr. J., "of which two wings are now finished, is of hewn stone,

and will be a superb edifice, worthy of its name."*** "The president's house, of which a correct view is given in the frontispiece" (title page,) "to this volume, is situated one mile from the capitol, at the extremity of Pennsylvania avenue. The contemplated streets of this embryo city are called avenues, and every state gives its name to one. That of Pennsylvania is the largest."

Mr. J. states, that so very thinly is this city peopled, and so little is it frequented, that quails and other birds are frequently shot within a hundred yards of the capitol, and even during the sittings of the houses of congress.

The horse races, the pedestrian legislators, who walked to see the sport, and many other particulars relating to the metropolis of America, render this part of the work extremely amusing. The view of Mount Vernon, the seat of the late President Washington, is here introduced, and partakes of the same character of excellence as the former plates.

The conduct of the Tunisian Ambassador has before excited the admiration of many, but of this Mr. J. gives a more particular account. The mode in which he was provided for seems to have done no great credit to the liberality of the United States: however, from the manner in which MALA MANNI and his suite demeaned themselves, they appear to have obtained much more than they deserved.

Mr. J. has devoted the seventeenth chapter to a dissertation on, or rather a description of, the jurisprudence of America, which appears to us a faint copy of that of England; where it deviates from ours, except in the article of *expense*, the change is certainly for the worse, yet our statutes are, generally speaking, so repugnant to the form of government that our *ci-devant* brethren have established, or rather the sturdy republicans are, as erst their ancestors were in this country, so averse to the salutary regimen of *any statutes*, that we only wonder how they can find or forge LINKS of this nature strong enough to restrain them.

It has been frequently said, that no circumstance more accurately marks the manners of a people, than their theatrical entertainments: of this Mr. J. seems to be aware, as he has devoted the eighteenth chapter to the subject of the drama, which he traces from its source, the first exhibition of this nature performed in Philadelphia, by a small company from England, under the management of Mr. Douglas, father-in-law to the present theatrical veterans, Mr. Hallam, and our favourite Mrs. Mattocks. The American war drove Douglas to seek his fortune in the West India islands.

"Peace being restored," says Mr. J., "Mr. Hallam in right of his father-in-law claimed the theatre, and went to London for performers. He then acted Hamlet, I believe at Drury Lane, with some success. Having formed a connexion with Mr. Henry, who about that time unsuccessfully attempted the arduous part of Othello, at Covent Garden, they made up a small company, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Kenna, of the Manchester theatre, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, Mr. Harper, a young gentleman of promising abilities, and a few recruits from strolling companies. The theatre at Philadelphia was fitted up, and embellished in a good style; the scenery, dresses, and decorations, being far superior to what Douglas had exhibited. The astonishment of the Americans at the first representation of a tragedy, which required magnificence, may easily be imagined. The theatre immediately became a place of fashionable resort, to the emolument of the performers."

The astonishment of the Americans, when theatrical splendor in a manner burst at once upon them, we can very easily conceive. Far different must their sensations have been from those that affected our ancestors, at the rise of the drama in this country, where, as in Greece, it almost emerged from a cart, for in some such vehicle did the travelling minstrels remove their *properties*, (we hope that this word will not be mistaken for *property*,) from place to place. And even so low was the stage, a little antecedent to the time of Shakspeare, that scenery was almost unknown; a curtain, or blanket, formed the *back ground*, and boards painted with the words LONDON, CYPRUS, MANTUA, or VENICE, and occasionally hung upon them, marked the *changes*: these kind of *shifts* the Americans had never seen; but at once entered into that theatrical refinement and comparative splendor, for refinement and splendor are comparative, that even blazed in the hemisphere of the London houses, which was unquestionably, to a certain degree, imitated by their adventurous managers, while the drama was probably encouraged by their government, as an engine not only of civilization, but as

a *diversion* from those political pursuits which are said to have been the delight of the people.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

Rays of Genius: collected to enlighten the Rising Generation. By Thomas Tomkins, Foster-lane, London. 2 vols. 12mo. 1806.

This *miniature* collection of "ELEGANT EXTRACTS" appears to us to be properly designated "RAYS OF GENIUS," because most of them seem to have caught their illumination from that all-pervading faculty of the human mind. These rays, which gleamed "like stars through many thousand pages," Mr. Tomkins, the Editor, deserves much commendation for having concentrated, and drawn into the focus of one work, well adapted for the improvement of the rising generation, and combining at once very considerable advantage with very considerable amusement.

The last production of this nature which came under our inspection, was one in which the ingenious author proposed to *teach* PRECEPTORS: to this we gave that candid commendation which the elegance of its diction, its piety, and the purity of its morality, deserved. Mr. T. does not, in these volumes, take so high a flight; therefore we think them likely to become more generally useful. The modesty of his introduction interests us much in his favour; and as he explains his motives much better than it is in our power to do, we shall let him speak for himself.

"As in early life, to collect valuable stores of knowledge, and to treasure up wise observations, often prove the source of wealth and honour; the design of this publication is, by these means, not only to excite in youth a desire for literary pursuits, but earnestly to recommend the cultivation of those virtuous affections, and of that refined taste for the only true pleasures of life, which cannot fail to secure to them the respect and esteem of every friend to rising merit. Nor has the Compiler the least doubt but that those who honour these volumes with an attentive perusal, will be imperceptibly led to acquire the most useful and valuable attainments; for as there is in most young people a disposition to imitate what they admire, great care has been taken to introduce into this work those productions only which have received the stamp of general approbation.

——Ye smiling band
Of youths and virgins, who, thro' all the maze
Of young desire, with rival steps pursue
The varied form of pleasure; hither turn
Your favourable ear—and trust my words,
'Tis but instruction all! Our parents' hand
Writes in our hearts the first faint characters,
Which time retracing deepens into strength,
That nothing can efface but death or heaven."

This work, which is divided into short sections under several heads; such as BOOKS—READING—STUDY—PROGRESS OF THE MIND—EDUCATION, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE—PARENTS—DUTY TO PARENTS—SELF-KNOWLEDGE, &c.; embraces a great variety of subjects, all tending to promote the expansion of ideas, and to inculcate maxims of morality and piety.

The mode in which the Editor has arranged his matter, evinces his knowledge of the progress of the juvenile mind. He first makes a few introductory observations appropriate to each subject as it arises; and then brings to bear upon it those extracts, chiefly from the poets, that he deems elucidatory. In this manner he leads his readers, by easy gradations, from the more familiar to the most solemn objects of contemplation. This to us appears the regular concatenation of the work: yet he sometimes diverges into the more flowery paths of literature, and introduces subjects that are, as relaxations from graver studies, well calculated to attract the attention of youthful minds; such as, for instance, "The Bees," "The happy Fire-side," "Palemon and Lavinia," "Cowper's Mary," and a number of other pieces, which, like the introduction of figures, flowers, cattle, &c., into a landscape, happily relieve the more sombre masses. Of the importance and effect of these, the reader will judge by the titles of a few of the concluding portions of this, the first, volume; viz. HOPE—FEAR—CONTENT—PIOUS MEDITATION—PRAYER—SCRIPTURES—and RELIGION.

The second volume commences with "THE CLASSICS;" upon which subject the Editor makes these, among many other, observations:—

"To those who are emulous to form a correct taste, and desirous of cultivating their genius, let me warmly recommend the assiduous study of the ancient classics, both Greek and Roman; without a considerable acquaintance with which, no man can be reckoned a polite scholar: besides, he will want many assistances for writing and speaking well, which the knowledge of such authors would afford him. And in all countries it is in proportion, I believe, as the

classics are studied and admired, neglected or contemned, that good taste and good composition will flourish or decline. The excellent writings of the Greeks and Romans, which, with deserved veneration, have through so many ages been handed down to us, are finished and noble patterns of learning and politeness. It is that wonderful and noble scope of genius and invention, that uniform propriety of sentiment and purity of expression, together with a superior neglect of all ornament but such as is manly and becoming, which give their compositions such a dignity throughout, as, at the same time that they excite our admiration, command our respect."

The subjects treated of in this Volume are intended to meet the further advance of the ideas of the pupil, and to unlock, for his use, those stores of knowledge, to the attainment of which he is supposed to have become competent. In the course of these elucidations, Mr. T. considers HISTORY. He also gives a general idea of ENGLAND—of MUNICIPAL LAW—of LIBERTY—CAPTIVITY—ORATORY—PREACHING—PRAISE and FAME—GENIUS—TASTE—THE ARTS—POETRY—PAINTING, in its various departments—SCULPTURE—ARCHITECTURE—MUSIC—DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS, &c. He then discriminates a variety of other subjects, and embellishes them by a great number of beautiful extracts, calculated to form the taste and to elicit the genius of adolescence. Toward the conclusion, this volume, like the former, assumes a graver cast, and, as in the progress of life, revolves upon the reign of REASON and REFLECTION: these, the precursors of OLD AGE, lead to the contemplation of DEATH, and that pleasing, dreadful thought, FUTURITY. Connected with these solemn ideas, the Editor introduces testimonies to the honour of the departed talents, genius, virtue, valour, wit, and beauty of former periods; which concludes the work.

It will be observed, by what we have already said, in the course of these cursory remarks, that we consider this production as a valuable compilation; because, by exciting the ardour of youthful curiosity, and leading the rising generation from the perusal of these extracts to a desire to explore the sources whence they are drawn, it may, to both sexes, in the progress of their education, become extremely useful. The various articles are collected with taste, and displayed with elegance; and as there are none introduced but what emanate from the purest originals, and tend to elicit honourable, virtuous, and pious sentiments and reflections; we therefore think that its pages do equal credit to the head and to the heart of the Editor. J. M.

The Miseries of Human Life; or, The Last Groans of Timothy Testy and Samuel Sensitive; with a few Supplementary Sighs from Mrs. Testy: with which are now, for the first Time, interspersed, Varieties incidental to the principal Matter, in Prose and Verse. In nine additional Dialogues, as overheard by James Beresford, A.M., Fellow of Merton College, Oxford. Vol. II. 12mo.

In contemplating this work, respecting which our duty to our readers obliges us to announce the publication of a second Volume, we naturally turn our minds to our observations upon the first. These, it will be remarked, conveyed, or were intended to convey, to the Author, a gentle hint, that, like the procuress of Shakspeare, who had had nine husbands *, he was also OVERDONE by *the last*; but

"Success makes people vain: the maxim's true †."

Of this we are so fully convinced, that we do not feel the least propensity to wonder why our gentle hint was not taken. Whether the people will be inclined to make themselves merry *once more* with a repetition of GROANS and SIGHS, many of which, we aver, without fear of contradiction, are as *insipid* "as a tale twice told," remains yet to be seen.

After a man has sold his *best wine*, he sometimes tries to vend his *vinegar*, says the proverb. Of this the authors in former ages were aware; they therefore, among the other arts in which they were superior to us, were most preeminently so in that of *stopping in time*. At the beginning of the last century, Swift, fearful that some *nimble operator* would steal *his pen* as soon as he had laid it down, and that the world would think that he had served up the *dregs* of his ideas, introduces this caution into that eccentric production, *A Tale of a Tub*. "In the mean time, I do here give this public notice, that my resolutions are to circumscribe within this discourse the whole stock of matter I have been for many years providing. Since my

* Measure for Measure. † Garrick.

vein is opened, I am content to exhaust it all at a running, for the peculiar advantage of my dear country, and for the universal benefit of mankind. Therefore, hospitably considering the number of my guests, they shall have my whole entertainment at a meal, and I scorn to set up the *leavings* in the cupboard. What *the guests* cannot eat may be given to the *poor*, and the *dogs* under the table may gnaw the *bones*. This I understand for a more generous proceeding than to turn the company's stomach by inviting them to-morrow to a scurvy meal of *scraps*."

Second parts, as the Dean well knew, even by the authors of first, for the reasons that may be gathered from the preceding passage, have seldom succeeded. The second part of Robinson Crusoe; the two last volumes of Pamela; the Polly of Gay; and, indeed, the works of every writer that has attempted them, except Shakspeare and John Bunyan, might be adduced as examples. The human mind, except it is heated by controversy, or assisted by the clue of genius, ardent in thriding the mazes of the historical labyrinth, naturally shrinks from the repetition of the same subject, however various may be its modifications. This is too obvious in the concluding acts of dramatic pieces, and in the summing up of those works of imagination of which what we term humour is a predominant feature; which leads us (though we fear that we shall intrude upon the patience of the reader, and show him that the *second part* of a *critique* can be as dull as that of any other production,) to say a few *more last words* of that property to which we have alluded.

There is not, perhaps, in the whole range of literature, any one branch which is in itself so fascinating, and, where an author is truly endowed with it, so difficult to be repressed, as *humour*; we see it sometimes burst forth in the works of writers of the *gravest* cast; aye, and upon the *gravest* occasions. This faculty of the mind seems to be a modern acquisition; at least, in its application it is different from the wit of the ancients; and perhaps this difference marks the distinction betwixt those two propensions as accurately as many more laboured disquisitions. The *wit* of Aristophanes may be properly enough termed *humour* when displayed in the writings of Foote; as we have seen the wit of all the lighter classics expand into humour, and sometimes sink into dullness, under the pens of many of their translators and imitators: but then even the former is of a peculiar cast, and has frequently the cumbrous stiffness which an over-dress is apt to give to the human form. Of the humour which may be termed *native*, because it is peculiar to this kingdom, we must look for its prototype in the works of our own authors. In this, among those of the last century, we conceive Swift and Arbuthnot to take the lead; the first of whom Mr. B. has endeavoured, in the production now before us, though at a great distance, to follow.

We are now, after a circumlocutory ramble, for which we ought to allow a *discount* to the reader, arrived at the second volume of the work, which, though all unequal to the task we have undertaken to celebrate, and keeping in mind the wise man's maxim, "Regard the end," shall therefore first observe upon the concluding address; in which the Author has, reluctantly no doubt, *reannounced* his name and profession. "With the sacred character of this," he states, "it might not be considered as strictly accordant to connect his name." Then why did he do it? We see only *one* reason for its publication; but at the same time cannot discern *any* that should have induced him to conceal it. Indeed, we here think that Mr. Beresford treats us with a spice of false apprehension; because, if there had been any thing immoral in the work, which we aver there is not, the fault would have been in writing it; a fault which, though it might, by his profession, have been exaggerated, the concealment of the name of the author would not have mended.

We can remember, when YORICK, in the exercise of his sacred function, was accused of wearing *his gown* so *loosely* that it but ill concealed the *Harlequin's coat* beneath; every one who glanced his eye from the page to the profession, was convinced that the charge was well founded, and therefore thought it would have been better if *his real* name had been always a secret.

Swift, whether his reasons were political or professional, was in many instances aware that his name might *do harm*, but could do *no good*: he consequently adopted a maxim, which he said he learned from Lord Somers, viz. "Never to own, or to deny, any of his writings."

The Rev. Mr. Graves, although he did not publicly announce himself as the author of many humorous pieces, never *very cautiously* concealed that circumstance. The same may be observed of many other very ingenious Clergymen, who have increased our stock of innocent amusement by their lighter productions. Therefore, where there is not, in the slightest degree, those indecent and immoral motives for nominal mystery that operated upon the mind of the first author, the *necessary* precaution that influenced the second, nor that whimsical turn that sometimes impressed the third, there certainly can be no other reason for it. We consequently conclude, that Mr. B. could have no professional cause for the silence with respect to his name which we find he observed during the run of six editions of his first volume.

In this volume, to which all our observations upon the inferiority of *second parts* will most correctly apply, we have, on opening the thirteenth, which is the introductory dialogue, occasion to *lament* the *reformation* of a principal *mourner*, Mr. SAMUEL SENSITIVE, whose *groans*, in consequence of a continental trip, and the conversation of his brother, are changed to *smiles*, whose aspirations of sorrow are transformed to the exultations of joy, and who has become a *happy man*; for

——— *Dicimus autem*
Hos quoque felices, qui ferre incommoda vitæ,
Nec jacture jugum vitâ didicere magistra.
JUVENAL.

One word with Mr. B. on the subject of fits. Drunken fits—Sullen fits—Angry fits—Love fits—Jealous fits, &c., may be jested with; they form the basis of many comedies; but we do not conceive apoplectic fits to be *fit* subjects for mirth.

In the fourteenth dialogue, the miseries of WATERING PLACES are lamented by Testy, and, it would be injustice to deny, with great effect; as the experience of almost every one who reads it must convince him that there are in it many natural, and consequently forcible, hits, *e. g.*

"Groan 2 (T.)

"Running away from your own palace, in a paradise, for the sake of hiring a thin slice of a tall, crazy, toy-house, looking out at the back on a *dry* desert, and in front on a *wet* one!—Your share of the space consists, in all, of one *closet* to sit up, and another to lie down in; with a fair chance of being carried into the sea, house and all, by the first puff of wind that may favour the launch: all these advantages having been obtained, with great trouble and difficulty, at the rate of twenty guineas a-week."

In lamenting the miseries of Bath, we conceive that T. T. is, with respect to producing a comical effect from his groans, much inferior to Matthew Bramble: yet there are some which, had we not made our porch too *large* for our *building*, we should have been glad to have reechoed.

The miseries of fashionable life introduce two other groaners upon the scene; or, rather, reecho the *second-hand* groans of Miss Deborah Testy and Sir Harry Neville, collected and edited by Mr. T. These, as our speaking of editing puts us in mind of *book-making*, are, we must observe, like the endless line of Blackmore, lengthened by an address to the ladies, called "The Key to Female Perfection"—*** Our author is a Bachelor!!!

In the sixteenth dialogue we find included additional miseries of the country, and of games, sports, &c. In this some of the *cast off* groans of Sensitive are introduced; and although we are of opinion that it is as difficult to *pen a groan*, and, as Bayes says, it is a *whisper* from *memory*; yet, we think, some of these *may pass*, others should be *rusticated*.

The miseries of reading and writing are recorded in the seventeenth dialogue, which, notwithstanding the Author's promised hit at the MAGAZINES, we think the best in this volume, as it recounts diurnal follies that ought to be exposed, and stimulations to fraud that ought to be repressed *by statute*.

The eighteenth dialogue has for its subject the miseries of London; of which we think a public dinner in July (*or at any other time*) the *greatest*, though, according to Mr. T., the exhibition is *the longest*. The fifteenth groan, (T.,) on the present *reformed* state of the dramatis personæ at the Theatres, though a little out of time, as the taste of the town has changed from the *infantile* to the *terrific*, is well *uttered*: the play-bill well inserted. Besides the miseries of public places, this dialogue contains those of travelling and of social life, wherein Mr. B. introduces his observations upon the magazines that have been already alluded to; and, although not intending to volunteer our-

selves in favour of our periodical compatriots, we must observe, that he seems to have against them the same prejudice as Pope, without a *tithe* of his genius. With respect to our own works, we shall not say a word more than, if they are *too heavy* to *swim*, let them *sink*.

The miseries of the Table is the title of the nineteenth dialogue; in which, like *buckram* and *staytape* or *fustian* in a tailor's, or *nails* in a carpenter's, or *dittos* in an apothecary's, or *petty expenses* in an attorney's bill, is introduced a "Farewell to Snuff, an Elegy;" which, with the Poetical Epistle from Mr. Timothy Testy to Mrs. Samuel Testy, though they may suit *the author's purpose*, would scarcely have found admission into any magazine that comes within the scope of our observation. Mr. B. will not be offended if we observe that his curious problems respecting tailors have all been anticipated in the *tragedy* that bears the appellation of that useful fraternity; and that if there was ever any wit in the idea of *nine tailors*, it was *out of date* so long ago as the time of Sir John Hawkwood; the Tailor's Song is, of course, contemptible; and, in fact, as we long since augured, the far greater part of this volume seems to hang like a *heavy burthen* upon the other, and, the reverse of a *lead weight* to a jack, to be rather calculated *to repress* than *accelerate* the rapidity of its motion.

When the author of a work of humour writes himself into the *grave*, it always puts us in mind of the Italian's epitaph,

Stava bene, mai per stare meglíore sto qui;

which Lord North once translated, in the House of Commons,

I was well; I endeavoured to be better; and here I am. J. M.

The Child's Monitor; or, Parental Instructor. In Five Parts. Containing a great Variety of progressive Lessons adapted to the Comprehension of Children, and calculated to instruct them in Reading, in the Use of Stops, in Spelling, and in dividing Words into proper Syllables, and at the same Time to give them some Knowledge of Natural History, of the Scriptures, and several other sublime and important Subjects. By John Hornsey, Author of "A Short Grammar of the English Language," and "An Introduction to Arithmetic." 1 vol. 12mo. 1806.

When we reflect that not half a century has elapsed since the infant mind had no better guides to help it over the threshold of its expansion, than the Hornbook and the Primer, and no books of relaxation of much higher authority, or greater elegance, than "Guy, Earl of Warwick," "Jack, *the Giant Killer*," "Tom Hickathrift," "Dorastus and Faunia," &c., it gives us pleasure, as we contemplate our *juvenile libraries*, to reflect on the progress which literature has lately made toward teaching *infantile ideas* to shoot with propriety.

For this improvement in the mode of early instruction the age has the greatest obligations to a number of authors of both sexes, who have turned their attention to this most essential branch of science, who have rendered the steps of learning at once accessible and easy in ascent; who have, in the most familiar bands, combined the accuracy of grammar with the researches of erudition, and twined around them the flowery wreaths of ingenuity and elegance.

To this class of writers Mr. Hornsey most certainly belongs; and to their works, the Child's Monitor is a most valuable addition; which, as he observes, is intended to "give pleasure as well as to convey instruction." In consequence, he continues,

"I have chosen subjects which are calculated not only morally and religiously to improve, but also to amuse the tender minds of those for whom they are written; and that the advancement of the learner may be promoted, while the labour of the tutor is facilitated, I have divided the work into syllables. In Part I, all those of more than one syllable; in Part II, those above two; Part III, all above three; and in Parts IV and V, all above four syllables."

Mr. H. has displayed great ingenuity and judgment in the selection of his illustrations; they are well calculated to lead the infant mind from the contemplation of the most common, to that of the most sublime subjects; and his mode of mingling the grammatical and entertaining parts, and making the one elucidate and explain the other, in a manner which steals upon the faculties of the youthful student, renders it a work that we can with pleasure recommend to the attention of parents, guardians, and all that have the care of children.

J. M.

More Miseries. By Sir Fretful Murmur, Knight.

In our review of the Miseries of Human Life, we took occasion to regret, that its author had so far forgot his own interest, as to extend it to a very unreasonable length. Since that time, we have found much more reason to complain. The literary market has been deluged with productions like the present; and though few of them have had the good fortune to give much annoyance to the casual wanderers over the fields of literature, yet they have been sufficiently dull, and sufficiently important, to excite the curiosity, and weary the attention of the critic. The present performance, which is supposed to be the production of Sir John Carr, Author of the Stranger in Ireland, is much superior to the rest of these imitations. Like the first volume of the original work, it contains many SHOCKING miseries and *miserable* puns; but, on the whole, the proportion is very decently preserved, and the good preponderates.

The Pleasures of Human Life. Investigated—Cheerfully; Elucidated—Satirically; Promulgated — Explicitly; and Discussed—Philosophically; in a Dozen Dissertations, on Male, Female, and Neuter Pleasures; interspersed with various Anecdotes, and expounded by numerous Annotations. By Hilaris Benevolus and Co., Fellows of the London Literary Society of Lusorists. [*With Seven Coloured Plates.*]

From *Miseries* and *More Miseries*, we turn with satisfaction to the *Pleasures* of Human Life; in which we find much poignant satire and agreeable ridicule of the fashionable follies and frivolous pursuits of modern times. It is a pleasant and spirited production; and we could justify our report of it by many extracts, which we had marked as we proceeded in the perusal; but we choose rather to refer the propriety of our decision to the judgment of its readers, than by anticipation to lessen the amusement that it is calculated to afford them.

Of the seven plates with which this work is embellished, five are from designs by Mr. Rowlandson: in the Oriental phrase, *What can we say more?*

My Pocket Book; or, Hints for "A ryghte merrie and conceitede Tour; to be called "The Stranger in Ireland." By a Knight Errant.

We have been much entertained by a perusal of this little volume, which is indeed a "ryghte merrie" composition. Its aim is to *quiz* certain *Quartos* of Tours, which, whether their *travellers* have moved from their arm-chairs or not, often appear as if they might as well have been written without that trouble as with it. In "My Pocket-Book," there is much drollery to laugh at, and, as far as we perceive, without that appearance of malice which would destroy its effect. Sir John Carr's reputation cannot be injured by such a *jeu d'esprit*, which will doubtless afford him a *smile* as well as a *hint*.

But Which? or, Domestic Grievances of the Wolmore Family. By the Author of Leopold. Two Vols. 12mo. pp. 620.

For our account of this Author's former Novel, we must refer to our XLIVth Volume, p. 49. The present work, we can take upon us to say, will be found superior to it in many respects. The story is ingeniously constructed; and the mystery, long kept up, is at last judiciously and naturally unravelled. The characters of Sir Roland Wolmore, Miss Wolmore, Mary, and Charles, are happily conceived, and well sustained; but far above all, in our estimation, is the honest, simple-hearted, benevolent Isaac, which more strongly reminds us of the best sketches of Madame d'Arblay, (better known as a writer by the name of Miss Burney,) than of any of the component parts of the novels of the present day.

The quaint title, *But Which?* takes rise from the incident in which the *Grievances* of the Family originate; namely, that of Lady Wolmore having, after her accouchement, presented Sir Roland with two infants, a boy and a girl, telling him at the same time, (in resentment for his ill treatment of her,) that only one of them is her's, but refusing (as he determines to take them from her) to tell him which is the alien, and which her child: the other, we find, was a new-born orphan, to whom she had vowed protection at the request of its dying mother.

The humour of this work is poignant, yet chaste; the incidents are unexpected, yet, for the most part, very natural; the characters various, and appropriately discriminated; and the moral is unexceptionable.

It would be an agreeable relief to our graver studies if we were more frequently to meet with a production like the present; which, in a strain of playful panegyric, blended with a delicate irony, that we think indicative of the softer sex of the writer, is dedicated to Mr. Windham.

A Speech on the Character of William Pitt, delivered in the Chapel of Trinity College, Cambridge, &c. &c., by Ed. Prettyman Tomline (Son of the Bishop of Lincoln.)

Much of the effect of a repetition like this depends upon the manner and the place in which it is delivered. We believe that it is impossible to render even a bad declamation unimpressive in such a place as Trinity College Chapel, and on such an occasion as the commemoration of its founders. The present performance is a very creditable one, however, to so young a man as Mr. Tomline. Its principal merit is correctness, and its principal fault want of animation. We would advise him, however, to make the best of the advantages we have mentioned for the future, and not to dispel the illusion by a reference to a more indifferent tribunal.

A Sermon preached, &c. &c., by Ed. Maltby, D.D., late of Pembroke College, Cambridge.

Profound, eloquent, and impressive.

A Confutation of Atheism, from the Laws and Constitutions of the Heavenly Bodies. In Four Discourses preached before the University of Cambridge, by the Rev. S. Vince, Plumian Professor, A.M., F.R.S., &c.

Though we cannot commend the stile of these sermons, yet we can justly praise them as uniting in a very extraordinary manner mathematical science with *practical philosophy*. They will be perused with pleasure by every class of readers, and will very powerfully conduce both to their improvement and instruction.

Prolusiones, partim Græce, partim Latine, Scriptæ Auctore R. Trevelyan, A.B., &c.

Nugæ Canoræ.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

DRURY-LANE, *April* 1.—A new Grand Romantic Melo-drama, from the *spirited* pen of M. G. Lewis, Esq., was presented for the first time, under the title of "The Wood Dæmon; or, *The Clock has Struck.*" The principal characters were thus represented:—

Hardyknute	Mr. De Camp.
Guelpho	Mr. Penley.
Willikind	Mr. Dowton.
Oswy	Mr. Gibbon.
Sangrida	Mr. Montgomery.
Leolyn	Miss C. Bristow.
Una	Mrs. H. Siddons.
Clotilda	Mrs. Harlowe.
Paulina	Miss Kelly.
Auriel	Miss Lacy.
Mistress of the Revels	Miss Fearon.

Hardyknute, who has succeeded to Uric, the former Lord of Holstein, had been originally of a deformed person and mean origin; but, by a compact with the Wood Dæmon, obtains a handsome person, and is distinguished for his Military prowess; by this bond, Hardyknute pledges himself, under penalty of destruction, that on a certain night in each revolving year, he will sacrifice blood upon the altar of the Spirit, before a clock, exhibited by the side of the altar, strikes the awful hour of *one!* —Leolyn, the son of Uric, and his rightful heir, who is dumb, had been committed by his mother to the care of Clotilda, who brings him up as her son, along with her niece Una. Some time before the piece commences, Leolyn has been stolen from Clotilda by gipsies, and Clotilda and her niece have been rescued from a giant by Hardyknute. The conqueror of the giant carries them to his castle; and being deeply in love with Una, determines to marry her. A pageant is prepared to compliment Hardyknute on his victory; and Leolyn having escaped from the gipsies, and reached the castle, in his gipsey dress, is employed by the servants to perform the part of Spring, in the pageant, notwithstanding the endeavours of Clotilda to prevent this from taking place. While presenting, in this character, an offering to Hardyknute, the latter recognizes the boy by a mark on his hand; and, in fulfilment of his bond with the Wood Dæmon, by which he was pledged to sacrifice a human victim every year, resolves to immolate him. The scenes in which he endeavours to execute this purpose, and

in which Clotilda and Una exert themselves to counteract it, are managed with great skill, and produce a very impressive effect; but it would lead us too much into detail to describe them. For eight succeeding years he had kept his sanguinary vow; and, on the ninth, he has his victim Leolyn secreted in the fatal cavern, whence, however, he is delivered by Una, to whom Hardyknute is betrothed. The time is within a *quarter of one*; and Hardyknute, dreading his immediate dissolution, prepares to immolate Una; when the boy, climbing up to the clock, by the assistance of a wand, accelerates its movement. *One* is struck!—Hardyknute perishes!—The boy is saved!—And the restored Una is united to the virtuous but unassuming Oswy.

In point of splendour, variety, scenery, machinery, and music, this afterpiece may rank with the most admired of its species of entertainment: it also contains much interest of the terrific kind, arising from supernatural agency. On its first performance, some very puerile dialogue disgraced it, and occasioned much disapprobation; but the Author, with becoming deference to the public opinion, pruned this part very considerably before the second night; the piece was thereby greatly improved, and has since had a continued run with universal approbation. The plot appears to be founded on the story of *Lord Ronald, and the Grim White Woman*, in Mr. Lewis's "*Tales of Wonder.*"

A Miss Fearon made a vocal debût in this piece, and by the power and sweetness of her voice is likely to prove a valuable accession.

9. At the same Theatre, a new Comedy was brought forward, entitled "A Day in London." It was the work of Mr. Cherry, author of *The Soldier's Daughter*, &c.; and the *Dramatis Personæ* were as follow:—

Jack Melange.....Mr. Bannister.
Captain Import.....Mr. DeCamp.
Sir George Dapple.....Mr. Russell.
Mr. Bouvere.....Mr. H. Siddons.
Sir Sampson Import.....Mr. Cherry.
Briers.....Mr. Raymond.
Issachar.....Mr. Wewitzer.
Ponder.....Mr. Maddocks.
Jones.....Mr. Palmer.
Sergeant O'Sullivan.....Mr. Johnstone.
Farmer Sickle.....Mr. Dowton.
Willow.....Mr. Bartley.

Lady Mary Import.....Miss Duncan.
Mrs. Sickle.....Miss Mellon.
Jane.....Miss Boyce.
Maria.....Miss Ray.
Dolly.....Mrs. Scott.
Bar-maid.....Miss Tibswell.

FABLE.

On the opening of the Piece, Mr. Sickle, a rich Gloucestershire Farmer, arrives in London; and at the inn encounters an old Friend, Mr. Briers, a Hop-merchant in the Borough, to whom he recounts the motive of his visit to the metropolis; from which we learn that he has married a second wife, a young woman, whose vanity and ill-temper have banished his son and daughter, and in search of whom he has undertaken his present journey. The farmer conceives that he has some clue to the retreat of his daughter, as she was brought up with her foster-sister, Lady Mary Import, who is now married, and resides in London. Briers promises to assist him in his search, and offers every friendly interference. Mrs. Sickle, who is of a romantic turn, (supposing her husband to have journeyed into Westmoreland,) takes this opportunity of visiting London, under the protection of young Willow, a platonic Cecisbeo; but arriving at the same Inn, she is surprised by her husband, and left fainting in the arms of her pretended friend, while the farmer flies the scene, doubtful of the evidence of sight. The farmer's son, Edward, has found an asylum in the service of Sir George Dapple, an extravagant young man of fashion, whose affairs are in the hands of Jews, Brokers, and Money-lenders; while Jane, his daughter, meets with the protection of her generous foster-sister. Sir Sampson Import, a Banker, and a City Knight, has entered into a second marriage with the daughter of a ruined Peer, without a portion—a woman of benevolent mind and polished manners. The old Knight, proud of his choice, wishes her to be the object of universal admiration, and by opening his doors to men of fashionable levity, gives frequent opportunity for calumniating report. The farmer's wife is removed by young Willow from the Inn to a private lodging, where he throws off the mask of friendship, and assumes the professed lover. Deceived in the confidence she had placed in him, and indignant at his advances, she flies the house, and rushes into the street. In this dilemma she is encountered by an Hibernian Serjeant, who had just returned from the house of Sir Sampson, whither he was dispatched on the business of his Captain, nephew to the Knight. Jack Melange, a generous eccentric, offers pecuniary assistance, which is rejected by Mrs. Sickle; in this he is surprised by Briers, of whose daughter Melange is a professed admirer. Briers misconstrues the motives of Melange, and enters the house in search of Willow, determined to demand satisfaction for the injuries of the farmer. Mrs. Sickle here accepts the good offices of the Serjeant, who conducts her to the house of Sir Samp-

son, where she is most honourably secreted and protected by Lady Mary: from which circumstances several embarrassments arise, to the injury of this generous woman's fame, which ultimately involves Captain Import in a duel with Melange and Sir G. Dapple; but chance placing the two latter parties in the power of Lady Mary, she prevents their meeting, until proper explanation restores them to their former friendly intercourse. Mr. Bouyere, the partner of Sir Sampson, proves to be the younger brother of Lady Mary, who, on his return from the Indies, had adopted that mode of observing his sister's conduct, on which (the affinity unknown to her) he often ventured to comment with an asperity displeasing to her feelings. The piece concludes with the rescue of Sir George's estate by the generous interference of Melange, with a conviction of the purity and honour of Lady Mary; the marriage of Jane and Captain Import, of Melange and Maria; and the reconciliation of the farmer and his wife.

This play, though inferior to The Soldier's Daughter, was not ill written, nor altogether without wit and point; but there was too much of mere conversation; there were also more characters than seemed necessary to the plot; the attention of the audience was thereby injudiciously diverted from the main points, and the effect was much weakened. The conclusion of the second act, where Sickle, on surprising his wife in the arms of a lover, declares that he will not believe his sight, but turns on his heel, and rushes from them, was considered as very unnatural, and excited disapprobation. In the last act, the marks of dissatisfaction were increased by the strange manner in which the several persons of the drama were brought together.

After the third night, Mr. Cherry, with a laudable attention to the evident wish of the audience, withdrew the Comedy from the stage: a mark of respect which, we are sure, will not operate to his prejudice on the occasion of any future drama that he may produce.

COVENT GARDEN, *April* 10. A Musical piece in two acts, called "WHISTLE FOR IT," was presented. It is from the pen of a Mr. Lambe, and the characters were thus cast:—

Count Harlowitz.....Mr. INCLEDON.
Osbert.....Mr. C. KEMBLE.
Lieutenant.....Mr. JEFFERIES.
Rupert.....Mr. TAYLOR.
Wolstan.....Mr. KING.
Conrad.....Mr. DENMAN.
Andrew.....Mr. FAWCETT.
Carola.....Miss BOLTON.
Phillida.....Mrs. LISTON.

The scene lies in Germany, and the leading features are as follow:—

The Piece commences with a view of the Black Forest, wherein Count Harlowitz and a chosen band of warriors are in the act of searching for the Cave of the Banditti. The Count, just returned from a glorious campaign, has gallantly offered his services to destroy, or secure, these desperate marauders. In the next scene appear the Captain of the Banditti, and his First Lieutenant.—The conversation, until the arrival of the gang, turns upon a late division of plunder, the exploits of the preceding day, and their intended operations on the following evening. The Robbers, by means of their emissaries, learn that the King has dispatched a powerful body to secure them, and to destroy their retreat. A council of war is held, and a plan is laid in consequence; by means of which Count Harlowitz is surprised by the Captain of the Banditti, and conveyed to the Cave of the Robbers. In searching the Count, they take from his person a whistle, which is placed on a shelf within his reach, if he were not manacled. On this whistle depends his life. By a previously formed agreement with his troop, it was settled, that if any unfortunate adventure occurred, by which he might be separated from them, he had only to use his whistle; by means of which they would know of the place of his confinement, and fly to his rescue.—In this scene Mr. Fawcett personifies the character of a silly clown, who was formerly a prisoner, but is now kept as a servant to attend upon the Robbers. The Count employs many stratagems to induce the Clown to restore him his whistle. This application the Clown refuses to assent to. The Count next describes the excellencies of his whistle, and endeavours to persuade him to try its effect. This Andrew at last agrees to; and from his queer grimace, and unsuccessful efforts, much laughter and applause are excited. The Clown finally succeeds—the Count's troop appears—and the Robbers are surprised and secured.

This piece had been brought forward two years ago in the Marquis of Abercorn's private theatre at Stanmore Priory; and having been very favourably received there, it came before the town under flattering auspices. As a vehicle for music, it furnished Incledon with an opportunity of displaying the powers of his voice to advantage; and the vivacity of Fawcett's acting gave some *eclat* to a species of humour which in other hands would have been non-effective. Little Tyrer—Mrs. Liston we mean—and Miss Bolton exerted themselves

much in favour of the author; but we do not think the Farce will ever be a permanent favourite.

16. At the above Theatre was exhibited, for the first time, a Serio-Comic Ballet of Action, (from *Mother Goose*'s Tales,) entitled "OGRE AND LITTLE THUMB; or, *The Seven-League Boots.*" The overture and music by Mr. W. Ware.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Anthropophagos, the Ogre	Mr. FARLEY.
His Five Sons	Master BENSON. Master GOODWIN. Master MORELLI. Master SEARLE. Master SUTTON.
Count Manfredi	Mr. BOLOGNA, jun.
Orlando, his Friend	Mr. TAYLOR.
Scamperini, the Count's Servant	Mr. GRIMALDI.
Will o'the Wisp and Jack-a-Lantern, Agents of the Ogre	Mr. KING and Mr. TREBY.
Gaffer Thumb, the poor Faggot-maker	Mr. L. BOLOGNA.
Little Thumb	Miss M. BRISTOW, Being her first appearance.
Dame Thumb	Mrs ST. LEGER.
Marian, her Daughter	Miss SEARLE.

We are a little surprised that the Managers should have sanctioned such a composition as this. The music (particularly the overture) and the scenery merit high commendation; but the story of *Little Thumb*, contemptible enough in itself, is so wretchedly managed, as to weary, instead of interesting the spectator. The performance was accompanied with strong marks of censure. We could particularize parts also that would disgrace a booth in Bartholomew Fair; and yet we perceive by the bills that the audience of a London Theatre Royal endure it. We can only regret that the vast expense which the proprietors must have bestowed on this piece had not been employed on something more worthy of approbation. There is a beautiful scene of a real cataract of water, which we are told runs nine tuns a minute, and the cost of which some of the newspapers have stated at 1200*l.*! The performers, we must observe, acquitted themselves with zeal, though they had little opportunity of manifesting their abilities.

POETRY.

TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE

RIGHT HON. WILLIAM PITT,

January the 23d, 1806.

THIS DAY, for ever from his Country's view,
GREAT BRITAIN'S FAITHFUL MINISTER withdrew;
Who, 'midst the gloom of Revolution's night,
Shone, as the Pole-star to the seaman's sight
Conspicuous shines; and o'er the wat'ry way
Guides him, in safety, with its steady ray.
Who stemm'd of ANARCHY the torrent flood;
And in the gap, by RUIN made, firm stood:
Who, when the nations shook with wild affright,
Defied the Gallic Despot, great in might;
Sent forth, against HIS POW'RS COMBIN'D, A FLEET,
Which dar'd, with force unequal, them to meet;
Show'd them, by TRAFALGAR'S resplendent day,
That nothing British courage can dismay.
His part perform'd, he quits the earthly stage,
But leaves HIS GREAT EXAMPLE to the age:
Nor yet this age alone, succeeding time
Shall deem it glorious his bright steps to climb;
BRITAIN successive Ministers shall view,
Who PITT'S heroic conduct shall pursue,
Shall to his patriotic measures give
Full energy; his spirit in them live:
Who will not of the Commonwealth despair:
Like HIM, will toil for her; like honours share.

March 20, 1807. BRITANNICUS.

TO CHARLES TYLER, ESQ.,

Commander of his Majesty's Ship Tonnant, on the 21st of October, 1805.

With the Song entitled * *"The Triumph of Britannia."*

THOU who saw'st Trafalgâr's illustrious day,
TYLER, receive the patriotic lay!
If "RULE BRITANNIA" be a pleasing theme,
HER TRIUMPH, sure, may hope for like esteem.
O! may her ever-verdant laurel spread,
TILL HOLY PEACE WITH OLIVE BIND HER HEAD.
Long may'st thou live, rejoicing in the thought
Thou wast of those thy Country's safety wrought;

* Set to music by Purkiss.

Those chosen instruments of Pow'r Divine,
Decreed to work the fall of force malign;
Whose bravery, when future times shall view,
The same high spirit shall like cause renew.
Firm, till the final close, shall BRITONS stand,
Repel th' invader, and defend the land.
SHALL BEAR ALOFT THEIR STANDARD O'ER THE MAIN,
TILL HUMBLED FRANCE CONFESS RESISTANCE VAIN.

March 20, 1807. BRITANNICUS.

TO THE MEMORY OF

SAMUEL BOSANQUET, ESQ.,

Late of Forest House, in the County of Essex; Director, and some Time Governor, of the Bank of England; and Deputy Governor of the Levant Company; Ob. July 4, 1806, *Æt.* 63.

Inscribed to the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, Prime Minister of the British Empire, and Governor of the Levant Company.

O YE, WHO LOVE DEPARTED MERIT, COME!
Pour your soft sorrows o'er BOSANQUET's tomb.
Mourn for the patriot true, the friend sincere;
For him, who SACRED JUSTICE did revere;
Who, generous and kind, would oft extend
His willing arm, the wretched to befriend;
With dignity who fill'd his station high;
To ev'ry duty did his thought apply.
Yet, while ye give to virtuous feelings scope,
Mourn not for him, as those devoid of hope;
No loss can he sustain, by change of scene,
Whose eye now views THE DAY OF PEACE, SERENE.
Blessed are they, who thus, like him, retire,
The dome t'ascend of HEAV'N'S ALMIGHTY SIRE;
Blessed are they, who THERE, like him, remain,
T'enjoy of happiness the lasting reign.

March 20, 1807. BRITANNICUS.

NOTE. Praise, free, unsolicited, unsought, unpurchased, may be fairly considered as a just testimonial of the merit of the person celebrated; more especially when its object has passed into another state.

Of this honourable species of praise, the preceding poem may be taken as an example; it having been written in the spirit of independence, upon the Author's receiving the news of the event it commemorates, and having been the spontaneous effusion of his feelings, on the loss sustained by the community by the death of such a man.

The Author has been an eye-witness of the rectitude of the conduct of the deceased; though he never asked, or received, any favour, either from him, or any of his family or connexions.

ADDRESS TO A FADED LILY.

BY T. ENORT.

I.

PALE scentless flow'r, all soil'd, who liest here,
Thy virgin whiteness rifled, and undone;
Unsullied once thou drank'st fresh morning's tear,
And op'd thy chaste tints to the warm-ey'd sun.

II.

Tho' Beauty's frail-built charm no more is thine,
And Sickness' pallid form thou'rt doom'd to wear,
In full-blown loveliness I saw thee shine,
Deck'd in thy robe of innocence so fair.

III.

Unlike the rose, attir'd in flaunting show,
Or rich-leav'd tulip, streak'd with varying dye;
In soft transparency, thy buds of snow
True emblems shone of genuine modesty.

IV.

Favorite of Flora! late I mark'd thee smile,
Dipt in pure light of heaven thy colours clear,
And sweetly rose thy blossoms on the soil,
Pride of the grove, or garden's gay parterre.

V.

Now strewn, alas! 'mid autumn's foliage sere,
Pale, torn, and withering, I behold thee lie,
(As sink the glories of the golden year*,)
And mournful breezes o'er thy relics sigh.

Great Trinity-lane.

EPITAPH.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

White Horse, Fetter-lane, London,

SIR, *March* 19, 1807.

As you were so obliging as to speak in very favourable terms of my *Rondeau* addressed to the *Goddess* of HEALTH, and to publish the same, (and that correctly,) in the European Magazine for October, 1806, I now send you a production in elegiac measure (an Epitaph, no easy thing to compose,) for insertion in the Magazine next month.

A few lovers of harmony and their native Northumberland airs have lately subscribed a few pounds; and on the 20th of February last had an elegant stone put up in Tynemouth parish church-yard, to the memory of one who, had he lived thirty or forty years longer, would have made vast improvements in our favourite species of music; as, even at his early years, he rivalled, and in some degree excelled, *Courtney, Allen, Gow,* or *Fitzmaurice.*

I am, very respectfully,
Your humble servant,
WM. RICHARDSON.

* The lustre of this beautiful flower expires in autumn.—T. E.

ERECTED
To the Memory of
WILLIAM LAMSHAW,
Of North-Shields,
Her Grace the DUTCHESS of NORTHUMBERLAND'S OWN BAG-PIPER:
Whose mortal Existence, a Consumption put a Period to, on the 11th Day of January, 1806; aged 25 Years.

WHEN first *Omnipotence*, with wise design,
Ordain'd our Being,—great Creation's plan!
Fair *Harmony* he form'd, to shed benign
Her balmy comforts o'er the mind of man.

Soft-breathing Melodies e'er charm the heart,
The virtuous heart,—and genial warmths inspire,
Sounds, boldly sweet, still rapt'rous joys impart;
Impel to actions which the good admire.

Here rests the dust of *One*, whose self-taught strains
Northumbria charm'd, though short on earth his stay;—
Yet *Hope* now prompts, that in celestial plains
He swells the chorus of the heav'nly lay.

AN ADDRESS*

For the Anniversary of the Literary Fund, at Freemasons' Hall, April 18, 1807.
Written and recited by WILLIAM-THOMAS FITZ-GERALD, ESQ.

TO ease the pangs of penury and pain.
The cause of slighted merit to maintain;
To save the letter'd victim from despair,
Was first your motive, and is still your care.
Time, which destroys, matures your virtuous plan,
That while it succours ne'er degrades the man;
Exposes not the object of relief,
But spares his feelings, while it ends his grief!
'Tis yours that soothing comfort to impart,
That winnows sorrow from the bursting heart;
Bids pining talents hope for better days—
Cheer'd by your bounty, foster'd by your praise!
As smould'ring ashes dull the brightest fire,
So cold neglect leaves genius to expire—
But let the breath of praise begin to blow,
The sparks re-kindle, and the embers glow;
The renovated flame attracts the sight,
And all is splendour, which before was night!
Look through the world, and to the thinking mind,
How few deserve the envy of mankind!
Some toil for wealth, which, gain'd, they can't enjoy,
For fears of poverty their peace destroy;
No gen'rous warmth their sordid breasts can fire,
Their idol gold—their passion to acquire!
While some of riches vain, of fashion proud,
Can only live when flatter'd by the crowd;
To shine a meteor in the vulgar's eyes,
The gaze of fools, and pity of the wise!
In glitt'ring pomp to dazzle and betray,
The painted insects of a summer's day!
Their lives not fated to a second morn,
But doom'd to perish almost soon as born!
And can such gaudy butterflies be priz'd,
While modest genius famishes and dies?
While many an OTWAY meets an OTWAY'S fate,
Admir'd in vain—assisted when too late!
While BARRY'S pencil scarcely yielded bread,
Though science mourns the British Raphael dead!
The sorrowing arts their favourite's hearse attend—
Yet BARRY living found the world no friend!
Let not the sons of vanity, and pride,
The starving author's poverty deride;
In life, perhaps, neglected he may roam,
Without a friend, a comfort, or a home!
Though dull obscurity his days o'ercast,
Yet time does justice to his fame at last;
And many a bard, a moralist, a sage,
Survive the memory of their thankless age!
For when corroding time in dust shall mould
The Muse's votary, and the slave of gold;
The wretched miser to the grave descends,
And with his wealth his worthless story ends:
Not so the man, who rich alone in mind,
Bequeaths his all—his talents, to mankind!
When genius dies, oblivion does not tread
With heavy footsteps on the Poet's head;
Some spark will rise immortal from his urn,
To light the lamp which shall for ever burn!
Some portion of that pure æthereal flame,
Aspiring mounts to Heav'n from whence it came!
While grosser matter seeks its native earth,
Alike unnotic'd in its death, or birth.
What made COLUMBUS unknown seas explore,
Where never vent'rous man had sail'd before?
Where death appear'd in ev'ry form most dire,
In famine, whirlwinds, elemental fire!
'Twas fame!—that star, by which all heroes steer,
Embodied hope, and banish'd ev'ry fear!
What makes the British flag triumphant ride,
From PLATA'S* river to BYZANTIUM'S tide?
Where the proud HELLESPONT oppos'd in vain†
That POWER, which awes the land, and rules the main!
What made GREAT NELSON ev'ry danger brave,
To fix Britannia's empire on the wave?
What made him,—rich in honours, still pursue,
And keep bright Glory ever in his view?
What cheer'd the dying Hero's latest breath?
But shouts of vict'ry in the hour of death!
But LOVE OF FAME!—that gen'rous, Patriot fire,
That noble minds to noblest deeds inspire;

* Being the Eleventh Anniversary Poem written by Mr. Fitz-Gerald for the Literary Fund.

* The storming Monte Video in the river Plata.

† The forcing the Dardanelles, and overawing Constantinople.

The ruling passion of the truly great,
Which makes amends for all the ills of fate!
And where's the false philosopher would try
To chase this splendid vision from the eye?
To sink in apathy the ardent mind,
And banish patriot feelings from mankind!
When LOVE OF COUNTRY ceases to inspire,
And unregarded burns the hallow'd fire;
That nation soon will hasten to decay,
The traitor's plunder, or th' invader's prey!
When selfish principles its place supply,
Nip'd in the bud the gen'rous virtues die;
No glory lures the hero to the wave,
No laurel blooms upon the soldier's grave!
And the firm champion of the public cause,
Neglected lives, and dies without applause.
May Britons still that fatal error shun,
By which deluded nations were undone!
Let all who hold the pen, or wield the spear,
At ENGLAND'S CALL, in ENGLAND'S CAUSE appear!
The sacred summons none will dare refuse,
And foremost should be found each British muse!
When crush'd beneath THE TYRANT'S galling chain,
Afflicted millions dar'd not to complain;
And while reduc'd to that degraded state,
Were forc'd to praise the object of their hate!
THIS COUNTRY, in his vain and prosperous hour,
Defied his malice, and curtail'd his pow'r;
Taught Europe first to make the SWORD her shield,
And brave the hated upstart in the field.
Though kingdoms sunk beneath the despot's stroke,
His sword was shiver'd by THE BRITISH OAK!
With undiminish'd strength, and matchless form,
Its head shall rise superior to the storm;
'Gainst which in vain the tyrant's rage is hurl'd—
The mighty bulwark of a suff'ring world!
Th' IMPERIAL ALEXANDER, great as wise!
From realms remote to Europe's succour flies;
Before his face, where sun-bright honour shines,
The PALLID STAR of guilty France declines!
His gallant troops, by Russian Nelson led,
Pour dreadful vengeance on the SPOILER'S head,
Who, lower'd in pride, and baffled by defeat,
From PLUNDER'D POLAND makes a base retreat!—
Then let THE PEN enforce this sacred truth,
And write it early on the heart of youth;
A theme all worldly lessons far above,
THAT THEIR FIRST DUTY IS THEIR COUNTRY'S LOVE!
Teach them that freeborn empires sink or rise,
As men THIS DUTY honour, or despise—
Teach them with LOYAL ZEAL TO GUARD THE THRONE,
Convinc'd their MONARCH'S interests are their own.
PARTIES, by turns, may triumph, or may fall,
BUT ENGLAND'S WELFARE IS ABOVE THEM ALL!
Whoever rules, no change the patriot knows—
HE LOVES HIS COUNTRY, AND DETESTS HER FOES!

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
FIRST SESSION OF THE THIRD PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.
(Continued from page 228.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MARCH 2.

LORD GRENVILLE delivered a Message from his Majesty, respecting the Treaty of Peace with the King of Prussia; and that, his Majesty's Ministers having agreed to an advance of 80,000l. to his Prussian Majesty, he expected the House to make good the same.

3. After a few words from Lord Grenville, an Address on his Majesty's Message was agreed to, *nem. dis.*—The South Sea Navigation Bill was read a second time, and the hearing of Counsel on the part of the Petitioners was negatived.

4. Several Bills were forwarded.

5. The Irish Sugar Drawback Bill read a third time and passed.

6. Mr. Ellis's Divorce Bill, and some public Bills, were read a first and second time.—Adjourned till Monday.

9. Some Bills were forwarded; and Counsel were heard in Appeals.

10. In a Committee of Privileges it was declared that Mr. C. A. Ellis's claim to the Howard de Walden Peerage was justified; and a decision was made accordingly.

A Memorial having been received relative to the Scotch Judicature Bill, the House resolved that it should be returned, to be moulded into the form of a Petition.

12. Lord Holland presented several Petitions from Insolvent Debtors in the Fleet and other prisons; and some routine business was disposed of.

13. The Sierra Leone Transfer Bill was read a third time and passed; and the Scotch Judicature Bill was read a second time.

16. The Loan and Irish Assessed Taxes Bills were read a third time and passed.

The Mutiny Bill was ordered to be printed. In a Committee on the Scotch Judicature Bill, a long discussion on the defects of the Scotch Laws took place. Lords Melville, Mansfield and Eldon, spoke against the intended alte-

ration; and an amendment by the Duke of Montrose, to divide the Bill into two Bills, was negatived.

17. The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Loan, Brandy Duty, South Sea Navigation, German Yarn, Irish Revenue, and ten private Bills.

The Marine Mutiny Bill was read a third time and passed.

18. Lord Grenville moved, that the Slave Abolition Bill, as amended by the Commons, should be printed, and taken into consideration, if possible, on Monday. Ordered.

The House was occupied the remainder of the day, in hearing various opinions on the Scotch Judicature Bill.

20. The Mutiny Bill received several amendments.

23. The Sugar Bounty and several Private Bills received the Royal Assent.

A Petition from the West India Merchants against the Slave Trade Abolition Bill, was ordered to lie on the table.

The Amendments made by the Commons in the Slave Trade Bill were then read and agreed to.

24. The Irish Spirit License Bill was read a third time and passed.

25. The Royal Assent was given to the Slave Trade Abolition, and several other Bills; after which the House went into a Committee on the Scotch Judicature Bill.

26. On a motion by Lord Hawkesbury, that the House do adjourn to Wednesday se'nnight,

Lord Grenville said he found himself called upon to make some allusion to the causes which had produced the late change in his Majesty's Councils. He considered that his character had suffered by the misrepresentations which had gone abroad; in consequence of which he felt it his duty to present a petition to his Majesty for leave to vindicate his conduct. He adverted to the sentiments of Messrs. Pitt and Fox, which, on the Catholic question, were the same as his own; and he could not conceive how any one, who understood the interests of the country, could oppose it. He continued to enlarge on this subject, and mentioned the various efforts that he had made to promote the objects of the Catholics, though against the sense of the majority of that House. He never intended to press any measure respecting concession toward the Catholics, unless necessity had required it; and no idea had ever been held out to them that there was any objection to what they expected. But he considered that the Catholics had acted highly injurious to their own interests, by imprudently bringing forward the question of emancipation as they had lately done; nevertheless, it was thought advisable to conciliate them in some manner, by suggesting the measure which had engaged the attention of the other House. His Lordship then descanted upon the restrictions to which the Catholics in the Army and Navy had been subjected for the last 14 years, and contended that it was ridiculous for any Statesman to object to advancing the Catholics to commissions in the army and navy; and if concessions were made to the Catholics in the happier days of 1793, the reasons were infinitely stronger for increasing them at present. The Bill which had lately caused such concern, was opened by Lord Howick on the 4th of March; and it was not until the 11th that some misconception existed. On that day he learned that his Majesty's consent would be withheld. Nothing more passed than expressions of disapprobation on one side, and of concord on the other. Much discussion took place on the next day among those who were friendly to the measure. They found they had proposed a measure not agreeable to his Majesty, and they came to a resolution, for which he did not know that they were perfectly excusable, to withdraw parts of the Bill, and to submit it with modifications. They proposed to his Majesty to be allowed to modify the Bill to that of 1793, a proposal which was received with gracious condescension. Upon reflection, they found that the difficulty respecting the *Dissenters* was insurmountable, and accordingly they stated in writing, that as they could not alter the Bill as they wished, they requested that they might be permitted to drop it altogether. Perhaps they had gone too far in consenting to drop a measure which they conceived necessary for the safety of the empire. His answer was, that they wished to accommodate their conduct to the feelings of his Majesty. The measure, however, was before Parliament, where it received the warm approbation of many persons, and it was out of their power to stop the discussion. It was not to be expected that it would be allowed to drop without discussion, and without Ministers being called upon to account for their conduct. Had they allowed the Bill to drop, still the measure would have come before Parliament in another shape, and they would be obliged to state why the same conciliating policy, which they recommended out of office, was not followed when they were in. They therefore felt it *indispensably necessary*—he would use the very words which they employed—humbly to submit to his Majesty a representation as to their future conduct. They did not, in the words of the libel which had been circulated respecting this transaction, state, that they must reserve to themselves the liberty of *submitting to his Majesty such measures as they thought necessary* with respect to the Catholics, but of submitting them to his Majesty *for his decision*. He concluded with observing, that with respect to Ireland, if any other system was adopted there than that which was so happily pursued by Lord Hardwicke, and the Duke who had succeeded him, that country would be in imminent danger. If ever those religious animosities were revived, which had produced such extraor-

dinary exertions of the authority of Government, it would, he feared, be impossible again to allay and compose them.

Lord Chancellor Erskine said, he considered the subject of the Catholic question as completely irrelevant as any other whatever to the late change in his Majesty's Councils, although it happened to be the subject which led to such a conjuncture. Although a Member of the late Government, he was decidedly adverse to the measure, and should not have advised it, because he did not see the political necessity for it which had induced the great majority of his Colleagues to recommend it to his Majesty; yet he thought they were highly commendable, and only doing their duty in giving his Majesty such advice as they in their conscience thought just; as well as in declining to be bound by any pledge to refrain from giving to their Sovereign upon this, or any subject, such advice as they conceived to be just. The firmness with which his Majesty had maintained his own conscientious opinions, by assisting the Bill in the extent to which it went, had also his respectful approbation; but he must say, that his colleagues did right in declining to be bound never again to advise the measure under any possible pressure of circumstances. At the moment when his Majesty's late Ministers relinquished the Bill, in concession to his Majesty's scruples, they stood in the same situation as upon their first accession to office. They knew his Majesty's feelings. His Majesty was aware that their sentiments were in favour of the concession. But their dereliction of the measure at that time, in deference to the Royal opinion, was a tacit pledge that they would not again press it, unless under some extraordinary circumstances which might render it more urgently necessary. Had it pleased his Majesty then to await for this experience in the conduct of his Ministers, and to see if they again endeavoured to press forward the measure, or submit it to Parliament; and if they did contrary to his Majesty's wishes, they would have merited dismissal. The right of his Majesty to change his Ministers no man could deny; but to have remained in power, or accept office, upon any such condition as the pledge alluded to, was, in his opinion, contrary to every principle of Ministerial duty, and directly in violation of the Constitution. Had the business ended with the abandonment of the Bill, by the late Administration, the Catholics would only have to say, they had been abandoned by their friends, and would have still cherished the hope of being more fortunate at some future period. But by the dismissal of those friends from the Councils of their Sovereign, for no other reason than their declining to pledge themselves never again, under any circumstances, to allude to the question, or any thing connected with it, upon his Majesty's mind, they would be taught to consider, that the principle just declared by the Noble Earl (Buckinghamshire) of never granting any farther concession to the Catholics, was to be a part of the system of Government; what the result of such conviction would be, he did not wish even to conjecture.

Lord Sidmouth expressed his opinion, that any concession toward the Catholics, instead of preventing discontent, would promote it; and that if the appetite for power of these persons were fed, they would never be satisfied until they had devoured the Established Church, and perhaps the Constitution. He would take his stand at the spot where it was left by the Union; and though he had shown an abhorrence of setting up a standard for difference of opinion, yet he did feel what was due to the Establishment of the country, and he would not expose it to danger, as he conceived would be the case, by increasing the power of the Roman Catholics.

Lord Hawkesbury followed on the same side, and in a long speech contended that the measure proposed was both objectionable and unnecessary.

Lord Moira spoke in favour of some conciliatory measures towards Ireland; and observed, that with proper encouragement that country could produce 100,000 disposable troops, besides those already engaged.

Lord Melville (from the Ministerial Bench) justified the conduct of his Majesty. He considered the measure proposed as unnecessary, and that the peace of Ireland might be secured without such concessions. If the late servants of the Crown would not comply with the wish of their Royal Master, others would be found, who, by conciliatory measures, would avert the calamities which were apprehended. Under the circumstances now explained, a very natural alarm for the welfare of his subjects was excited in the breast of his Majesty; and he had no alternative but to call those Ministers to his Councils, who, in duty and conscience, coincide with him on a subject that he considers so essential to the peace and prosperity of the Empire.

Lord Holland justified the conduct of the late Ministry, and contrasted the conduct of the Russian Government, which allowed people of all sects to hold the highest commissions in its army.

Lord Caernarvon, the Earl of Buckinghamshire, and Lord Erskine, severally spoke in favour of the conduct of the late Ministry; and the question of adjournment was then put and agreed to.

The Marquis of Stafford then rose, and gave notice of his intention to bring forward a question on that day, upon the subject of the dismissal of his Majesty's late Ministers, and moved that their Lordships be summoned for that day.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FEBRUARY 25.

THE Rev. Mr. Marlowe received the Thanks of the House for his Sermon on the Fast Day.

Lord Folkestone presented a Petition from Mr. Paull, complaining of the return of Mr. Sheridan for Westminster. The Petition referred to an i s ance of corruption; a person named Drake having b. en offered a situation abroad for certain offices relative to the election: it also charged Mr. S. with a conspiracy to keep witnesses out of the way while the Petition was pending.—It was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Sheridan expressed himself in indignant terms at the nature of the Petition, every word of which he declared to be a falsehood.

Lord Howick advised Lord Folkestone to move for a Committee of Privileges on the subject; but Lord F. said, his object was to get witnesses to the Bar, and fixed his motion on that point for Monday.

Sir T. Turton moved for the production of Papers relative to the Assumption of the Government of the Carnatic. He observed, that the late Naboh died in 1800, since which his son and heir had been excluded from the throne, and a more remote heir placed on it. Mr. Sheridan brought forward a motion on this subject some time since, and he was at a loss to conceive what could have induced him to decline proceeding. After several remarks on the importance of ascertaining with whom this innovation rested, he moved that the Papers now before the House on this subject should be printed.

Mr. Sheridan said, he had already given his reasons for not proceeding farther in the business; but that he should give Sir Thomas his sincere support.

Sir J. Anstruther opposed the motion; and desired to know whether the mover wished to impeach Marquis Wellesley or Lord Clive? There ought to be an end put to such inquiries, as the discussions would shake the allegiance of those who heard of them.

After several Members had expressed their opinions on the subject, the question was carried.

26. Lord Folkestone moved that the notice of a Motion for considering the Petition relative to the Westminster Election be changed into an Order of the Day, and that the Petition be considered on Monday.—Ordered.

Mr. Sheridan said, that on Monday he should present a Petition to prove subornation of perjury on the part of the Petitioners.

Several Petitions were ordered to lie on the table; among them was one for leave to build a bridge over the Thames, nearly opposite to Southampton-street.

Mr. Biddulph presented a Petition from the Electors of Westminster, praying, *demanding*, and *insisting*, that an earlier day than the 14th of April might be fixed on for proceeding in the affair of the Election, in order that they might not be deprived of their elective franchise. Several Members having objected to the indecorous language of the Petition, it was withdrawn.

The House then went into a Committee on the Slave Trade Abolition Bill, in which the usual arguments were repeated; and the House afterwards adjourned.

MARCH 2. A report from the Malmsbury Election Committee represented, that the sitting Members were duly elected.

The Rochester Committee reported, that J. Barnett, Esq., was duly elected.

Lord Howick brought down a Message from the King to the same effect as stated in the Lords.

On a motion by Lord Folkestone for reconsidering the Westminster Election Petition,

Mr. Sheridan deprecated the idea of an intended motion for clearing the gallery, and begged that the subject might have all possible publicity.

Mr. P. Moore said, that many electors, accused in Mr. Paull's Petition of having tampered with his witnesses, wished to prove the falsehood of the assertion. A discussion arose on the seriousness of the charge; and several Petitions were presented from various persons, denying the statements in Mr. Paull's Petition, and begging to refute them. A long conversation followed as to the correctness of the present manner of proceeding, and several Members objected to hearing Counsel; but at length a witness named *Drake* was examined for several hours: his evidence went to prove, that he was in some degree related to Mr. Sheridan, who had promised to provide for him, but had not kept his word; that having been active in the election in behalf of Mr. S., he desired him to keep out of the way, in order that he might not attend the Committee. Being asked, who signed a certain letter? Mr. T. Grenville and Lord Howick objected to the question, as that might fix agency on Mr. S., and lose him his seat.—Some other witnesses were examined, who prevaricated on certain points; on which the business was postponed till Thursday, the House having sat till six in the morning.

3. After several ballots for Election Committees,

Sir J. Pulteney brought forward his project of Finance. After a few explanatory observations, he read his last Resolution, which gives the result of his plan. By the new plan of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, there would be, at the expiration of

twenty years, a permanent debt of 318,311,495l. By the Baronet's it would be 285,590,705l.; leaving a difference in favour of the latter of 32,715,790l. By the Baronet's plan, there would be a permanent sinking fund of 14,359,900l.; by that of Lord P. it would be only 12,779,000l.; a difference in favour of the Baronet's of 597,700l. The total of the permanent taxes, according to Lord P.'s plan, would amount to 2,051,000l.; whereas, by the plan he submitted, it would amount to 1,985,228l.; a balance in his favour to the amount of 65,709l. This Resolution was read *pro forma*.

Lord H. Petty said, that there could be no objection to these Resolutions being examined with respect to their figures. He thought the Resolutions ought not to be printed until his Bill, founded on his own Resolutions, should be introduced.—The debate on the Resolutions was adjourned till this day week.

4. The House went into a Committee on the Mutiny Bill; and Lord Howick gave notice of a motion for a separate Bill, respecting the free exercise of the Catholic Religion in the Army and Navy.

Sir J. Hippisley moved, that Mr. Secretary Windham, who is in custody of the Serjeant at Arms, be discharged; as his absence, on the call of the House, had arisen from his being detained by very urgent private business.

Messrs. Canning and Whitbread, and Lord H. Petty, opposed the motion, which was accordingly negatived; it being conceived that a sufficient excuse had not been offered for the Secretary's absence.

In a Committee of Supply for voting 80,000l. to the King of Prussia, Lord H. Petty entered upon the defence of the grant, which was intended for a particular service, viz. the strengthening of the fortresses which still remained to the King of Prussia.—Resolution agreed to in the Committee.

In a Committee of

WAYS AND MEANS,

Lord H. Petty said, it would be necessary to make a few observations, in consequence of the Loan that had been contracted for; and he had opportunities of additional and more accurate information as to the produce of the Ways and Means. He should, in the first place, recapitulate the Supplies for the year, and then the Ways and Means.—The Supplies were, For the Navy (including 422,500l. for ordnance), 16,977,837l.; for the Army of Great Britain, 10,202,967l.; for that of Ireland, 3,445,130l.; making a total of 13,648,097l. for the expense of the Army. To this was to be added, the expense under the head of Barracks, of 975,687l. for Great Britain and Ireland, and 841,526l. for the department of the Commissary General. Total expenditure of the Army, 15,465,310l. —The excesses of the extraordinaries of the Army last year was 793,710l.: of all expenses, these had been hitherto least under the controul of Government; but as the excess of the extraordinaries last year was principally occasioned by the expeditions fitted out, and as he could not state that there might not be as many this year, he was not warranted to estimate the extraordinaries for 1807 lower than they had been for 1806. He should, therefore, estimate the whole of the army extraordinaries for the year at 2,950,000l. for Great Britain, and 680,000l. for Ireland. This would make the whole of the expense of the army, ordinary and extraordinary, amount to 19,809,022l. The Ordnance would be 3,264,469l. for Great Britain, and 479,246l. for Ireland. There was also to be a vote of credit for three millions, 200,000l. of which was to be on account of Ireland. In this vote were to be included all the subsidies which could be expected to become necessary in the present year. Of this sum 500,000l. had been very lately (within this month) paid to Russia. Eighty thousand pounds had been advanced to Prussia; and the King of Sweden was to receive 240,000l. in the course of the year. These were all the subsidies that he could state to the House with any positive assurance, as likely to be called for in the present year; but there was no reason for supposing that any case would occur in which larger subsidies would be required than what the Vote of Credit could supply. He then recapitulated the different items of expenditure, including the miscellaneous services; by which it appeared that the whole expenses of the year would be 47,146,575l., but that deducting from this total the sum of 5,545,677l., being the proportion of Ireland, the sum total to be raised by this country was 41,600,898l.—He should next state the Ways and Means, which were:—Malt and Hop Duty, 2,750,000l.; Surplus of the Consolidated Fund, 3,500,000l.; War Taxes, 19,800,000l.; Lotteries, 350,000l.; Vote of Credit, three millions; Loan, 12,200,000l.; Surplus of the Ways and Means of last year, 171,135l.; which being added together, made a total of 41,771,185l., giving an excess of Ways and Means over the Supply, of 170,268l. As to the Loan which had been contracted for, it was taken on terms very advantageous to the public. For every 100l. the subscriber got 70l. in the three per cent reduced, 70l. in the three per cent consols, and 10l. 12s. in the five per cents. The interest for the present loan was 4l. 17s. 7d. each 100l.; whereas the interest of the loan of last year, which was reckoned very advantageous to the public, was at 4l. 19s. 7d. for each hundred. When he stated the expenditure at thirty-two millions only, he deducted from the actual expenditure of the year all that was due on account of arrears, subsidies, or extraordinary payments; and then he would consider that the permanent Ways and Means would be

equal to what may be called the permanent expenditure. If he were to deduct from the total charge of 41,953,840l. the excess of the extraordinaries as before stated, 350,000l. for payment on account of the Loyalty Loan, 500,000l. subsidies to Russia, and 320,000l. to Sweden and Prussia, besides the vote of credit for two millions, which still remained unappropriated: these sums to be deducted amounting to 3,913,710l., would reduce the expenditure to 38,010,130l.; from which was also to be deducted the arrears on account of outstanding Exchequer bills. After repeating some of the arguments which he had made use of in first submitting his plan, he concluded by proposing his first resolution.

Mr. Rose said, he was more than ever convinced that Lord P.'s plan of finance was a fallacy; for, after stating that 32,000,000l. was to be the utmost of the war expenditure, he now came with the information that a subsidy had been granted to Prussia of 80,000l., and in consequence he had applied for the sum of 3,000 000l.

Lord Petty replied, and after some farther conversation, the report was ordered to be received.

The Sugar Bounty, the Irish Excise Tax and Drawback, and the Brandy Additional Duty Bills, were severally read a third time, and passed.

On the motion of Lord Howick, the House went into a Committee, to consider of the propriety of granting bounties to Captains, Officers, and Seamen of the Navy, for the capture of vessels carrying slaves. He proposed 40l. as a bounty for each male, 30l. for each female, and 10l. for every child not exceeding the age of 14. The resolutions were agreed to.

5. Lord Howick brought forward his motion relative to granting religious privileges to Catholics in the Army and Navy: he stated that his object was to do that generally for persons of all religious persuasions, which was at present permitted in Ireland, and to extend to every one the privilege of defending his country; and he argued at much length to convince the House that there could be no danger in the measure.

Mr. Perceval made a strong opposition to the measure; and considered all such attempts as innovations, arising from the mild toleration afforded by the Protestant Religion. He was of opinion that, if all the Civil Offices in the kingdom were thrown open to the Catholics, they would not be satisfied.

Lord Temple defended the measure, and spoke with much asperity against the speech of Mr. Perceval.

Leave was at length given to bring up the Bill.

The examinations relative to the Westminster Election were then resumed, and continued till four in the morning. Many altercations took place; and at length Lord Howick said, that it appeared to him, that the Petition was false, scandalous, and malicious. He did not, however, wish at present to move any particular step upon it; but after the evidence should be printed, and the Papers laid on the table, he should move to take the Petition into consideration on the first convenient day. He afterwards, in consequence of a suggestion from the Speaker, moved, that the minutes of the evidence be printed, that the Petition should be taken into consideration on Friday s'ennight, and that, on that day, all the witnesses who have been examined should attend; which was ordered accordingly.

6. In answer to a question from Colonel Wilding, General Porter intimated his intention of bringing forward his motion, relative to the expulsion of Colonel Cawthorne, soon after the Easter holidays.

The House went into a Committee on the Slave Trade Bill, in which Sir C. Pole represented the necessity of prolonging the period fixed for the abolition.

He was opposed by Sir T. Turton, and several other Members; and Lord H. Petty delivered his sentiments at some length, in favour of the abolition.—The clause fixing the abolition for the 1st of May next, was then agreed to.

After some conversation between Lord Percy and Mr. Perceval, his Lordship signified his intention of proposing a Bill for the Emancipation of Children born of Enslaved Parents after a certain date.

On the motion of Lord Howick, Mr. Secretary Windham was discharged out of the custody of the Serjeant at Arms, paying his fees.

9. Leave was given for a Bill to regulate the Trade to New South Wales.

On committing the Mutiny Bill, clauses were added, rendering soldiers accused of felonious offences liable to be tried by common law; for putting a mark on every deserter's body for his second offence in that way; and also enacting that deserters shall forfeit their pay and allowances. The next clause authorised Courts Martial to sentence habitual deserters to service for life; and also enacted, that no Court Martial, unless composed of thirteen Members, should sentence any soldier to loss of life or limb, or transportation. Another related to the sale of Commissions, and imposed penalties on all Commission Brokers, or persons selling Commissions, should they, in any way, or under any pretence, take, charge, or receive, any sum beyond the regular price. Another enacted, that all persons engaged in recruiting men for the army, and receiving daily pay, whether they were attested or not, should be liable to all the penalties of the Act. These amendments were agreed to.

On reporting the Slave Trade Bill, a clause was added for enlisting Negroes in the Black Corps for life, in the West Indies, in

order to prevent them becoming burthensome to the Islands; and a clause empowering his Majesty to make provision for Negro Apprentices, after the expiration of their indentures; made to prevent such Apprentices from becoming chargeable to the Islands.

10. Mr. Whitbread presented a Petition from the Hon. A. C. Johnstone, late Governor of Dominica, complaining of certain grievances under which he laboured, owing to the conduct of several individuals high in office. The Petition was read, and, after a short speech from the Secretary at War, stating that such grievances could not possibly occur again, was ordered to lie on the table.

12. Mr. Hibbert made his motion respecting the Petition of the West India Merchants. He stated, at great length, the situation in which the West India Islands had been for many years past; the great importance they were of to this country, as contributing so largely to its revenue; and also to the encouragement of its shipping and manufactures; the consumption of the latter carried out there amounting to five or six millions a year; added, that the planters were labouring under the greatest difficulties in consequence of high duties, and other disadvantages they had to struggle with; and said that where the grower of an article was oppressed, it was better the State should bear a part of the burden, than that his industry should be crushed. He concluded a speech, which evinced a most extensive knowledge of the subject, by moving "That the Petition be referred to a Select Committee, to examine and report the same, with their observations and opinions, to the House." The motion was agreed to.

A debate ensued on the Mutiny Bill, relative to the inefficiency of the present method of recruiting.—An amendment authorising Justices to administer the oath to those who enlisted for unlimited service, was proposed by Lord Castlereagh, and negatived by a majority of 118.

13. The Marine Mutiny Bill was read a third time and passed.

A report from the Taunton Committee stated, that the sitting Members were duly elected.—Leave was given for a Bill to continue the Acts respecting the Malt Duty to the end of next Session; and the House adjourned till Monday.

16. A report from the Guildford Election Committee stated, that Mr. H. Sumner was not duly elected, but that General Norton ought to have been returned.

A new writ was ordered for the Borough of Buckingham, in the room of Sir W. Young, appointed Governor of Tobago.

On the motion for the third reading of the Slave Trade Abolition Bill, Mr. Hibbert entered at great length into a vindication of the trade, and cited as authorities in its favour, Messrs. Park, Bruce, and Edwards. He called upon the young men who had taken so zealous a part in the Bill now before the House, to take care how they mistook warm and rash assertions for solid facts; it had been asserted, that this trade had been the cause of the sufferings of the natives in Africa; but it had been asserted only; it never had been proved.

Sir P. Francis, Messrs. Lyttleton, H. Thornton, Barham, and Wilberforce, spoke in favour of the abolition; and

Messrs. T. Plomer, Captain Herbert, Windham, and Lord Castlereagh, used many forcible arguments against the Bill.

Mr. Sheridan expressed his opinion that the trade ought to be gradually, and not suddenly abolished. The Bill was at length passed without a division.

17. A Petition from the University of Oxford, praying that the Catholics' Naval and Military Service Bill might not pass into a law, was laid upon the table.

Mr. Tierney gave notice of a motion for this day week, in relation to the debt of India.

Lord Percy, after a short speech, moved for leave to bring in a Bill for gradually abolishing Slavery in his Majesty's Settlements in the West Indies.

Lord H. Petty stated, that although it was impossible for him not to respect the motives which had induced his Noble Friend to submit the motion, he felt it his duty to deprecate the discussion of such a subject at the present moment; and he more especially, as he considered the Abolition of the Slave Trade, and the Emancipation of the Negroes, to be questions wholly distinct from each other. His Lordship moved the previous question.

Several Members complimented Lord Percy for his intentions; but the motion for the previous question was about to be carried, when the Speaker broke up the House, there being only 35 Members present.

18 The Colchester Committee reported, that Mr. Thornton and Mr. Tuffnell were duly elected.

CATHOLIC OFFICERS' BILL.

Lord Howick said, that since he had proposed the second reading of this Bill, circumstances had occurred which would render it necessary to defer that measure still longer. He was not at present authorised to enter into particulars; but at a proper time he hoped to give every communication.

On the motion of Lord Petty, for the farther consideration of the Westminster Petition, Mr. Sheridan observed, that he had a right to sum up the evidence. He alluded to the conduct of Weatherhead, one of the witnesses against him; proved that he had deserted no less than four times; made many comments on the charges that were alledged against him; and concluded with hoping that the House would vindicate its own character, and protect his

Mr. M. A. Taylor declared, that he considered the Petition as a most flagrant conspiracy, to impose upon the House; and moved "that the allegations contained in it are false and scandalous."

Lord Folkestone made a brief defence of his own conduct, and of some of the parties concerned in the Petition; and was ably replied to by Mr. Whitbread; after which, Mr. Taylor's motion was put and carried, with the single negative of Lord Folkestone. Drake, the evidence, was then ordered to be committed to Newgate for gross falsehood and prevarication.

On the motion for the third reading of the Freehold Assets Bill, Mr. Tuffnell opposed the measure; and Mr. Simeon defended it.

The Master of the Rolls contended, in a long speech, that it would be a dangerous innovation on the existing laws of the country, which would shake the foundation and security of marriage settlements.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland highly approved of the Bill; and after several explanations had taken place, the House divided on the question of the third reading; when there were, Against it 69—For it 47—Majority 22.—The Bill was consequently lost.

19. The Secretary at War moved for two Bills for the following purposes. The first, for the more convenient Payment of Half-pay, Pensions, and other Allowances to Widows, Widows of Officers, and Persons on the Compassionate List, by paying the same at their respective residences. The second to empower the Commissioners of Kilmainham Hospital to make Regulations for the payment of Soldiers who have pensions or allowances from that Hospital. Leave was granted.

Lord H. Petty moved for a Bill for the better Regulation of the Payment of the Taxes and Revenues in Scotland, and the transmitting the Accounts regularly to London.—The principle of this Bill had been unanimously agreed to in the course of the last Session. From the local circumstances of Scotland, the collection and transmission of the revenues was done by the intervention of the Banks. The objects of the Bill were, first, to require that all Collectors of Taxes in Scotland should make up their accounts on the last day of every month, and transmit the same, without delay, to the Collectors General of the Customs, or the Receiver-General of the Land Tax; and that they should also regularly transmit the money collected in the course of the month to the two Corporate Banks, the Bank of Scotland, and the Royal Bank of Scotland, in equal shares. The Bill would also require, that notice should be given to the Cashiers of each of those Banks, of any considerable sum of money that was to be drawn from them, on account of the public service. After a few words from Mr. Rose, leave was given.

Lord H. Petty also gave notice, that he should move for a Bill, to amend a mistake which took place in the Bill of last year, for granting increased allowances to the younger branches of the Royal family. The mistake in the Bill was, the expressing that those increased allowances were to be continued during his Majesty's pleasure; whereas the intention of the House undoubtedly was, that the increase, like the rest of the allowances, should be for their lives.

Mr. Vansittart obtained leave to bring in a Bill, for the purpose of extending the principle of the Custom-House Bill to the Outports.

Leave was also given for a Bill to enable the Prince of Castelcicala to receive his Sicilian Majesty's proportion of prize-money for the vessels taken at Genoa by the squadron under Lord Keith.

20. In a Committee of Supply, various sums were granted to his Majesty for Miscellaneous Services.—Adjourned till Monday.

23. Lord Easton presented a Petition from the University of Cambridge, against the Catholic Naval and Military Service Bill.

Mr. Dickenson requested information from Lord Howick, whether there was any foundation for the rumour of a change of Ministers, in consequence of their pressing too strongly the Catholic Service Bill?

Lord Howick answered, that his Majesty had been pleased to call into consultation persons who did not at present form a part of his Majesty's Government, and that he therefore was justified in concluding that it was the Royal pleasure to form a new Administration. His Lordship deferred giving at that time a specific reply to the inquiry made of him, from the peculiar delicacy of his situation; though he expressed his anxiety for the arrival of the moment, when he could enter into a full explanation of those circumstances which had given rise to the change in the public affairs of the Country that was about to take place. His Lordship added, that the circumstances which induced him to postpone the second reading of the Bill, still prevailed.

Mr. Sheridan presented a Petition, signed by many respectable inhabitants of Westminster, praying leave to bring in a Bill for Building a Bridge over the River Thames, between Blackfriars and Westminster Bridges, nearly opposite to Southampton-street, in the Strand, and opening a High Road to the Obelisk in St. George's Fields; for which purpose, he said, preparations were already in considerable forwardness.—The Petition was received, read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Tierney withdrew his motion relative to the Debt of the India Company, on account of the retiring of the Administration.

Mr. Huskisson deferred his Finance Resolutions for the same reason.

Sir T. Turton's motion for Papers relative

to the deposition of the Nabob of the Carnatic was agreed to.

24. Mr. Rose presented a Petition from the Trustees of the British Museum, praying aid.

Mr. Bankes, after deprecating the granting of Places of Trust and Responsibility in Reversion, moved a Resolution of the Committee appointed to investigate abuses in offices, That no place, salary, or employment in any part of his Majesty's dominions, ought in future to be granted in reversion.

Mr. Yorke contended, that the power of the Crown to reward individuals by offices in reversion, had been resorted to only in cases where meritorious individuals had rendered essential services to the State; and if it was a custom, it was a saving to the country, as the individual who might receive an office in reversion was only remunerated in his own person, with a descent to his heirs; so that the sum never could accumulate upon the public, but must die away by degrees.

Lord Howick supported the resolution; and declared, that the present Administration had granted no office whatever in reversion, except two trifling offices in the Court of Chancery, granted by the Noble Lord who presided there, to the poor relations of a very meritorious character. He was even of opinion, that the resolution ought to have gone farther; and expressed a hope that no place or salary should be granted for life.

Mr. Johnstone supported the Resolution; and observed, that if it had passed years ago, the sum of 60,000*l.* per annum, now enjoyed by one Noble Family, would be devoted to the purposes of the State.

General Gascoigne expressed his suspicion that the object of the resolution was intended to fetter the Administration now forming.

Mr. Sheridan defended Ministers from such charges; and a Bill was ordered to be brought in pursuant to the Resolution.

25. Alderman Shaw obtained leave for a Bill to improve Smithfield and Temple Bar.

The Royal Family Annuity Bill was read a third time, and passed.

New writs were ordered for the Isle of Wight, in the room of G. Canning, Esq.; and for Plympton, in the room of Lord Castlereagh, who have accepted appointments in the new Administration.

Sir S. Romily obtained leave to bring in a Bill to make the Freehold Estates of Traders subject to the payment of their debts.

IRISH BUDGET.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, Sir J. Newport stated, that the separate Loan for Ireland was 1,500,000*l.*, which had been taken at a rate something more than the former one, but that the difference was only 1*s.* 9*d.* between this and the English Loan. He went through the different items of the Expenditure, and the Ways and Means to answer them; contrasted the Imports of 1805 and 1806, by which there appeared to be a decrease; but he showed that the increase of Exports was so much greater, that the Revenue was improved to the amount of nearly 1,200,000*l.*; that the increase in shipping was one-sixth in number, one-ninth in tonnage, and one-eighth in seamen: that not only the Irish Shipping was increased, but the British also; the British had increased one-twelfth, while the foreign shipping had decreased one-eighth, and that the Exchange had fallen to 9½; from all which, he assured the Committee he had no doubt but the Revenues of Ireland would soon be found adequate to her expenditure. He concluded by moving, "That 1,500,000*l.* be ganted by annuity for the service of Ireland." Ordered.

Sir P. Francis asked Mr. Tierney, why the India Accounts had not been brought forward this year? and also, whether intelligence had not been received of the alarming affair in the Carnatic, which had caused a demand to be made upon General Maitland at Ceylon, for an aid of 4,000 men?

Mr. Tierney answered, that the accounts received from India would not enable him to bring the financial statements forward so early as the present period; and he admitted that General Maitland had sent the force required.

Mr. Dent moved a Resolution, stating, that a breach of privilege had been committed by a Mr. Alcock, Solicitor, of the Borough of Southwark, Agent for the Petitioners complaining of the Lancaster Election.

After a great deal of conversation (on the suggestion of Mr. Tierney), Mr. Alcock was called in, reprimanded, and ordered to be discharged on paying his fees.

[Mr. Alcock, we understand, took rather too short a road, by forgetting to have proper official signatures to his proceedings.]

DUTCHY OF LANCASTER.

Mr. H. Martin rose to move an Address, entreating his Majesty not to grant any office *for life*, that had usually been granted otherwise *. He observed, that since the year 1660 there were only two instances of the Crown having granted the Office of Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaster for life. He contended, that Mr. Perceval, who already holds a great reversion, was not entitled to remuneration from the Country for accepting a place in the Administration: and asserted, that a similar motion would have been brought forward when the late Ministers came into power, if it had not ap

* In the formation of the new Administration, it had been asserted, that the Hon. Mr. Perceval had accepted the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer; but that with it he required, as a condition, to have the Chancellorship of the Dutchy of Lancaster *for life*.

peared that their conduct would not induce them to grasp at every advantage.

Mr. Ward seconded the motion.

Mr. Perceval expressed his anxiety to hear the determination of the house; because he had already entreated to be excused from accepting the office with which his Majesty was about to honour him, till he had an opportunity of addressing the House on the subject now before them: at the same time, however, he declared, that no inducement should prevail on him to decline affording those humble services which his Majesty conceived him capable of rendering. He least of all expected that this objection should be made by the son of the Lord who had been principally instrumental in procuring that situation for Lord Ashburton. It was in the recollection of the House, that the late Administration had procured a private Act of Parliament, to enable Lord Grenville, against the law of the land, to continue for life in the enjoyment of a place entirely inconsistent with the additional place which he had accepted. That Lord might as well have been called upon to surrender the place he held for life, as he to refuse the place which had been tendered to him. He then commented on the conduct of the late Administration, in giving away places in reversion to Mr. Erskine's Clerk, from whom no public services had ever been expected.—After repeating his intention to afford his services to his Majesty, he left the House.

A long debate ensued for and against the motion.

Lord H. Petty defended it; and alluded, in terms of praise, to the conduct of Lord Sidmouth, who a few years ago had refused this very place, because he thought it ought to reward greater public services than his own.

Mr. S. Bourne proved, that the salaries which Mr. P. would receive from the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer and for the Dutchy of Lancaster, would not be one-half of what he could make by his profession at the bar.

Mr. Sheridan, for the reason just mentioned, ridiculed the idea of Mr. Perceval accepting a situation which would deprive him of such emoluments. He observed, that the late Ministers had gone out of office without taking a shilling by places for life; while the country could not get a Ministry to succeed them without buying them at enormous bounties.

Lord Howick spoke to the same effect; and on a division there were, for the motion 208, against it 115—majority 93.

26. The Sicilian Prize Money Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Huskisson moved, that the House do adjourn till Wednesday se'nnight, on which

Lord Howick expressed his opinion, that an explanation of the reasons for himself and his colleagues quitting their offices, was of the greatest importance. He then proceeded to justify the conduct of Ministers with respect to the Catholics, on the same grounds as were urged by Lord Grenville. Upon coming into office, Ministers thought that, by conceding something more to the Catholics of Ireland, they should not only quiet the turbulent spirits of that Country, but set at rest their claims to what never could be admitted, namely, *General Emancipation*. This Lord Howick explained as follows:—

"Among the measures," said his Lordship, "which appeared to us as expedient to be adopted for the conciliation of Ireland, the admission of Catholics to hold commissions in the army and navy suggested itself as one of the first. This we conceived not only safe, but proper to be proposed without delay. In addition to the other reasons which presented themselves in its favour, it struck us, in the present state of the Empire, as particularly material to be attended to, promising, as it did, to augment the means of recruiting our public force, by the introduction of men into the service, who, by the ill-understood policy of the present system, had been altogether excluded. It was agreed that the Catholics should, at least, have the same privilege with regard to the holding of commissions in this Country, as was granted to them by the law of Ireland. After much discussion, it was the unanimous opinion of his Majesty's Ministers, that this concession should be promptly made, as it appeared calculated to contribute to the tranquillity of Ireland; by holding out an encouragement to the gentlemen of that country to enter into the army and navy, in the hope of advancement; by taking off, for the increase of the public force, from what seemed a superabundant population; by drawing, as it were even from the very sources of discontent, the means of our strength. Such was our view of the subject, and such was communicated to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in order that the noble Duke might confer with, and conciliate, the Catholic Nobility and Gentry of that part of the United Kingdom. This communication, previous to being sent to the Lord Lieutenant, was submitted to his Majesty; who, however, returned it, with expressions of repugnance to the measure. Upon this, Ministers drew up a respectful representation, containing all the reasons which operated in their minds to recommend the concession proposed; and this representation was forwarded to his Majesty, who, after some deliberation, was graciously pleased to communicate his consent to the measure.—A second dispatch, prepared for Ireland, was laid before his Majesty, who was pleased to return it without any objection or comment whatever.

[The extent of the measure (it is here to be observed) was not only to grant to the Catholics, and even Dissenters, the privilege of serving in the army and navy, under a

precise oath, as it now stands in the Irish Act of Parliament, but to allow the officers in the army to become of the Staff, and to hold commands. The Irish Bill went no farther than the appointment of officers in regiments, and who could not serve out of Ireland, without being subject to the penal statutes against Catholics.]

Lord Howick, adverting to a subsequent conference with his Majesty on the Wednesday following, said,

"His Majesty asked me what was the business in the House that evening? I answered, among other things, a motion for the second reading of this Bill, which had been made a separate Bill, mentioning the considerations I have stated to the House. His Majesty asked, whether the Bill was the same as the Act of the Irish Parliament? I stated the difference to be what I communicated to his Majesty some days before, in the dispatch addressed to the Duke of Bedford, and repeated the reasons which appeared to me to justify that difference; and here I must acknowledge that his Majesty did express his disapprobation of the measure."

Lord Howick, on account of an unfortunate event in his family, not having for several days seen his Majesty, understood that his Majesty had communicated to Lord Grenville his decided objection to the measure referred to, and that his Majesty conceived the extent of it to be far beyond that to which he had originally given his assent. From that circumstance (said his Lordship,) I was led to suspect that I had misunderstood his Majesty; I accordingly demanded an audience, in order to use my endeavours for the purpose of satisfying his Majesty's mind upon the subject; but my endeavours had not the effect of removing his Majesty's objections; and I had the regret to find, that I had misunderstood his Majesty, or that he had completely misunderstood me. However, from an anxious wish to avoid giving any pain to his Majesty's feelings, I endeavoured, in concert with my Colleagues, so to modify the Bill, as to reconcile it to his Majesty's wishes. But, after a great deal of deliberation, we found that it could not be so modified as to obviate his objections, without destroying the vital essence of the measure—without doing away that which would be satisfactory to the Catholics, or likely to produce any of the important consequences which we had in view upon its original introduction; we therefore proposed to abandon it altogether, in deference to the feelings of his Majesty.—Having agreed to give up this Bill altogether, we did at the same time feel it necessary, for the vindication of our character, to insert a minute in the proceedings of the Cabinet, stating the grounds upon which we were induced to give up the measure—

"That they would not press any proceeding which might appear to be hostile to his Majesty's feelings, but that from the opinions and principles they had on many occasions expressed in Parliament, and from a just solicitude for the interest of the Empire, they must consistently reserve to themselves the right of submitting at all times, *for his Majesty's decision*, such measures as they might deem advisable and expedient for the benefit of Ireland."

[From this minute it did not appear that they had declared more than this, that, after sacrificing a great public measure in deference to his Majesty's will, they expressed their intention to offer from time to time to his Majesty such advice as circumstances and duty should imperiously call for.]

This done (said the Noble Lord,) his Majesty required, "that Ministers should not only pledge themselves to withdraw the proposed measure, but also "*subscribe an assurance, in writing, that they would never propose the question again, nor any measure connected with it.*" This, his Lordship said, Ministers had refused to comply with.

Lord Howick's words on this point were as follow:—

"But I will appeal to this House and the Country, whether such an obligation could be patiently discussed, much less subscribed to, by any man who ever entertained a correct notion of public duty, or who was susceptible of a feeling worthy of a respectable public station? Need I add, that this proposition was such as my colleagues and myself found it utterly impossible to assent to; and having respectfully communicated our dissent from it to the King, we, on the next day, received an intimation from his Majesty, that he must look out for other Ministers. These Ministers he has accordingly succeeded in finding; and, on Wednesday last, my colleagues and I delivered up the seals of office to his Majesty."

It is almost needless to add, that there was no opposition to the adjournment in either House.

Mr. Brand gave notice, that he would, on this day fortnight, submit certain Resolutions to the House, expressive of his opinion of the conduct of his Majesty's late Ministers, and of the grounds on which his Majesty had been advised to dismiss them from his Councils.—The question of adjournment, after some remarks on the Catholic question, from several Members, was then put and carried.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

DOWNING-STREET, MARCH 11.

LORD Viscount Howick, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has this day notified to the Ministers of Friendly and Neutral Powers resident at this Court, that in consequence of the recent proceedings, and the present position of the enemy upon the Continent, which enables him to command the Navigation of the Rivers Elbe, Weser, and Ems, his Majesty has judged it expedient to re-establish the most rigorous Blockade at the entrances of those Rivers; and to maintain and enforce the same, according to the usages of war acknowledged and allowed in similar cases.

SATURDAY, MARCH 14.

WHITEHALL, MARCH 5.—The King has been pleased to grant unto Harford Jones, Esq., Resident of the East India Company at Bagdad, and Member of the Ottoman Order of the Crescent of the second class, his Royal License and Permission to receive and wear the Ensigns of the superior Class of the said Order, which the Grand Signior hath lately, as a mark of his further favour, conferred upon him the said Harford Jones.

TUESDAY, MARCH 24.

This Gazette contains enclosures from Sir Edward Pellew.——The first, from Capt. Plampin, of the Powerful, dated Trincomale, July 6, states the capture of la Bellone French privateer, after a running fight of an hour and three quarters, near the Little Basses. The Powerful had two men killed and eleven wounded; the enemy one killed and seven wounded.——Another Letter from the same Officer, dated June 15, mentions the capture, off Friar's Hood, of la Henriette, mounting 20 guns, and having on board 124 men, including officers. She sailed from the Isle of France on the 7th of April.——A Letter from Capt. Stuart, of the Duncan, dated off the Isle of France, April 29, announces the capture, after a chase of five hours, of the French brig privateer l'Isle de France, mounting six 12-pounder carronades, and two long brass nines, the former of which she hove overboard during the chase; with 71 men, and had only been out 24 hours from Port N. W. She is a very fine vessel, almost new.——A Letter from Capt. Cole, of the Culloden, dated at Sea, Sept. 25, states the capture of l'Emilien, formerly the British sloop Trincomale, of 18 guns and 150 men.—A French privateer, la Vigilante, of two 18 pounders, has also been captured in the harbour of Muscat, by the boats of the Concorde.

SATURDAY MARCH 28.

This Gazette contains dispatches from Rear-Admiral Sir A. Cochrane, K. B., Commander in Chief at the Leeward Islands, with details of the following captures:—

By Captain Watson, of the Venus, the French privateer brig Determinée, of 14 guns and 108 men.

By Captain Selby, of the Cerberus, cut out from St. Pierre's, under a tremendous fire of cannon and musketry, a schooner and sloop. In this gallant action, the following were killed and wounded of the Cerberus:—Killed, W. Torbuct, seaman; W. Townsend, marine. Wounded, W. Coote, Second Lieutenant, dangerously; George Sayer, Midshipman, not bad; Peter Pippon, ordinary, since dead; W. Smith, landman, not dangerous; John Burke, Quarter-Gunner, ditto; John Tucker, landman, dangerous; John Tesdale, corporal of marines, ditto; Anthony Marley, ordinary, slightly; Stephen Old, able, ditto.

By Captain Sayer, of the Galatea, la Réunion schooner, of 10 guns (pierced for 14) with a cargo.

By Captain Hodge, of the St. Christopher, the Entreprenante, of 1 gun and 17 men.

By Captain Dean, of the armed brig Dominica, of a row-boat privateer, of 1 brass 3-pounder, and 16 men.

It contains also a list of 24 vessels, taken by the squadron of Sir E. Pellew, Bart., in the East Indies, from the last return, by the Tremendous, 12th Feb. 1806.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, APRIL 4.

Copy of a Letter transmitted by Sir T. Troubridge.

His M. S. Greyhound, Java, Sea,
SIR, *27th July*, 1806.

I have the honour to inform you, that his Majesty's ships Greyhound and Harrier, after destroying, on the 4th of July, under the fort of Monado, the Dutch Company's brig Christian Elizabeth, armed with eight guns, and having a complement of 80 men, stood across the Molucca Sea to the island of Tidon, when they captured, on the 6th, another of the enemy's cruizers called the Belgica, armed with 12 guns, and manned with 52 men: from thence proceeding to the westward, on the evening of the 25th of July, four sail of ships were descried passing through the Straits of Salayer: immediate chase was given to them; and, by nine, I had the satisfaction of seeing them lying-to between the small Dutch posts of Bonthean Balacomba, at about seven miles' distance from the shore. I easily made out one of them to be a frigate, and another a corvette; but a third had so much the appearance of a line of battle ship, that both Capt. Troubridge and myself deemed it prudent to wait till daylight before we examined them.

We accordingly lay-to during the night, at two miles' distance to windward. As the day broke, I had the pleasure of finding the ship which had forced us on cautionary measures, was a large two-decked ship, resembling an English Indiaman.

The enemy (for they proved to be a Dutch squadron) immediately drew out in order of battle on the larboard tack under their top-sails; the frigate taking her station in the van, an armed ship astern of her, the large ship in the centre, and the corvette in the rear. Fortunately for us the frigate, by fore-reaching upon her second astern, caused a small opening in their line. It was suggested to me by Mr. Martin, master of his Majesty's ship Greyhound, that if we could close with the enemy whilst in that position, our attack might be made to advantage; accordingly, under French colours, we bore up, as if with an intention to speak the frigate; and when within hail, all further disguise being unnecessary, we shifted our colours, and commenced firing, which was instantly returned with a smartness and spirit that evinced they were fully prepared for the contest. The Harrier, who had kept close astern of the Greyhound, on seeing her engaged, bore round up, and passing between the frigate and her second astern, raked them both; the latter with such effect, that they bore up in succession to return her fire, thus leaving the frigate separated from them. Being resolved to avail myself of this advantage, and being anxious to be in a position for supporting the Harrier, now engaged in the centre of the enemy's line, I wore close round the frigate's bows, raking her severely while passing; and when on the starboard bow, by throwing our sails aback, we fell into the desired position. The cannonade from the Greyhound was now admirable, while that of the frigate visibly slackened; and at last, after an action of forty minutes, wholly ceased. On hailing to know if they had struck, they answered they had, and Lieutenant Home took immediate possession of her. On directing her fire on the ships astern, they all followed her example, except the corvette, who, from being in the rear, had suffered little from the action, and now made off towards the shore. Capt. Trowbridge immediately wore in pursuit of her, sending, at the same time, a boat to take possession of the large ship, whose fire he had nearly silenced early in the action. Perceiving the corvette sailed remarkably well, and that she could spread more canvass than the Harrier, her mast and rigging being entire, I recalled the latter from a chase which was likely to be fruitless.

The prizes proved to be the Dutch frigate Pallas, of 36 guns, commanded by N.S. Aalbers, a Captain in the Dutch navy; the Victoria, a two-decked ship, of about 800 tons, commanded by Klaas Kenkin, senior Captain in the Dutch Company's service; and the Batavia, a ship of about 500 tons, commanded by William de Val, a Captain in the same service: both the Company's ships are armed for the purpose of war, and richly laden with the produce of the Moluccas.

The ship which escaped, I learn from our prisoners, was the Republican corvette William, mounting 20 twenty-four pounders, and manned with 110 men.

[The letter concludes with passing the highest encomiums on the officers and ships' companies of the Greyhound and Harrier.]

(Signed) E. Elphinstone.

Sir Thomas Troubridge, Bart., Rear-Admiral of the White, &c. &c. &c.

List of Killed and Wounded on board his Majesty's Ships, in Action with a Dutch Squadron on the 26th of July, 1806, off Macassar.

Greyhound, 1 killed and 8 wounded.—Harrier, 3 wounded.—Total, 1 killed and 11 wounded.

Officers slightly wounded.——Greyhound, James Wood, Boatswain; George Majoribanks, Master's Mate, and John Bradford, Clerk.

List of Killed and Wounded on board the Enemy's Ships, in Action on the 26th of July, 1806, off Macassar.

Pallas, 8 killed and 32 wounded (the Captain, Pilot, and four seamen, since dead.)—Victoria, 2 killed.—Batavia, 2 killed and 7 wounded, (the Lieutenant and one seaman since dead.)—Total, 12 killed, 39 wounded.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,

APRIL 13, 1807.

This Gazette contains an ample account of the gallant capture of Monte Video, of which the following is the substance.—The Dispatch from Sir S. Achmuty is dated Monte Video, Feb. 6, and after announcing the landing of the forces on the 18th January, about nine miles from the town, and the occupying of the suburbs by our advanced posts, the General gives the following interesting account of the subsequent operations.]

"The next morning the enemy came out of the town, and attacked us with their whole force, about 6000 men, and a number of guns. They advanced in two columns; the right, consisting of cavalry, to turn our left flank, while the other, of infantry, attacked the left of our line; this column pushed in our advanced posts, and pressed so hard on our out-piquet, of 400 men, that Col. Browne, who commanded on the left, ordered three companies of the 40th, under Major Campbell, to their support; these companies fell in with the head of the column, and very bravely charged it; the charge was as gallantly received, and great numbers fell on both sides; at length the column began

to give way, when it was suddenly and impetuously attacked in flank by the rifle corps, and light battalion, which I had ordered up, and directed to the particular point. The column now gave way on all sides, and was pursued, with great slaughter, and the loss of a gun, to the town. The right column, observing the fate of their companions, rapidly retired, without coming into action.—The loss of the enemy was considerable, and has been estimated at 1500 men; their killed might amount to between 2 and 300; we have taken the same number of prisoners, but the principal part of the wounded got back into the town; I am happy to add, that ours was comparatively trifling.—The consequences of this affair were greater than the action itself. Instead of finding ourselves surrounded with horse, and a petty warfare at our posts, many of the inhabitants of the country separated, and retired to their several villages, and we were allowed quietly to sit down before the town.—From the best information I could obtain, I was led to believe that the defences of Monte Video were weak, and the garrison by no means disposed to make an obstinate resistance; but I found the works truly respectable, with 160 pieces of cannon; and they were ably defended.—The enemy, being in possession of the island of Ratones, commanded the harbour; and I was aware that their gun-boats would annoy us, as we apprehended. A two gun battery was constructed on the 23d, to keep them in check, and our posts were extended to the harbour, and completely shut in the garrison on the land side. Their communication was still, however, open by water, and their boats conveyed to them troops and provisions. Even water for the garrison was obtained by these means; for the wells that supply the town were in our possession.

"On the 25th we opened batteries of four 24-pounders and two mortars, and all the frigates and smaller vessels came in, as close as they could with safety, and cannonaded the town. But finding that the garrison was not intimidated into a surrender, I constructed, on the 28th, a battery of six 24-pounders, within 1000 yards of the south east bastion of the Citadel, which I was informed was in so weak a state that it might be easily breached. The parapet was soon in ruins, but the rampart received little injury, and I was soon convinced that my means were unequal to a regular siege; the only prospect of success that presented itself was, to erect a battery as near as possible to a wall by the south gate, that joins the works to the sea, and endeavour to breach it. This was effected by a six gun battery, within 600 yards; and though it was exposed to a very superior fire from the enemy, which had been incessant during the whole of the siege, a breach was reported practicable on the 2d instant. Many reasons induced me not to delay the assault, though I was aware that the troops would be exposed to a very heavy fire in approaching and mounting the breach. Orders were issued for the attack an hour before day-break the ensuing morning, and a summons was sent to the Governor in the evening to surrender the town. To this message no answer was returned.—The troops destined for the assault, consisted of the Rifle Corps under Major Gardener, the Light Infantry under Lieut.-Col. Brownrigg and Major Trotter, the Grenadiers under Majors Campbell and Tucker, and the 38th Regiment under Lieut.-Col. Vassal and Major Nugent.—They were supported by the 40th Regiment under Major Dalrymple, and the 87th under Lieutenant-Colonel Butler and Major Miller. The whole were commanded by Colonel Browne. The remainder of my force, consisting of the 17th Light Dragoons, detachments of the 20th and 21st Light Dragoons, the 47th Regiment, a Company of the 71st, and a Corps of 700 Marines and Seamen, were encamped under Brigadier General Lumley, to protect our rear.

"At the appointed hour the troops marched to the assault. They approached near the breach before they were discovered, when a destructive fire from every gun that could bear upon it, and from the musketry of the garrison, opened upon them. Heavy as it was, our loss would have been comparatively trifling if the breach had been open; but during the night, and under our fire, the enemy had barricaded it with hides, so as to render it nearly impracticable.—The night was extremely dark. The head of the column missed the breach; and when it was approached, it was so shut up that it was mistaken for the untouched wall. In this situation the troops remained under a heavy fire for a quarter of an hour, when the breach was discerned by Captain Renny, of the 40th Light Infantry, who pointed it out, and gloriously fell as he mounted it. Our gallant soldiers rushed to it, and, difficult as it was of access, forced their way into the town. Cannon were placed at the head of the principal streets, and their fires for a short time, was destructive; but the troops advanced in all directions, clearing the streets and batteries with their bayonets, and overturning their cannon. The 40th Regiment, with Colonel Browne, followed.—They also missed the breach, and twice passed through the fire of the batteries, before they found it.—The 87th Regiment was posted near the north gate, which the troops who entered at the breach were to open for them, but their ardour was so great that they could not wait. They scaled the walls, and entered the town as the troops within approached it. At day light, every thing was in our possession except the citadel, which made a show of resistance, but soon surrendered; and early in the morning the town was quiet, and the women were peaceably walking the streets.

"The gallantry displayed by the troops during the assault, and their forbearance and orderly behaviour in the town, speak so fully in their praise, that it is unnecessary for me to say how highly I am pleased with their conduct. The service they have been engaged in since we landed has been uncommonly severe and laborious, but not a murmur has escaped them; every thing I wished has been effected with order and cheerfulness.—Our loss during the siege was trifling, particularly as we were not sheltered by approaches, and the enemy's fire of shot and shell was incessant. But it is painful for me to add, that it was great at the assault. Many most valuable Officers are among the killed and wounded. Major Dalrymple of the 40th, was the only Field Officer killed. Lieut.-Cols. Vassal and Brownrigg, and Major Tucker, are among the wounded. I am deeply concerned to say, that the two former are severely so. The enemy's loss was very great, about 800 killed, 500 wounded, and the Governor Don P.R Huldobro, with upwards of 2000 Officers and men, are prisoners. About 1500 escaped in boats, or secreted themselves in the town.

"From Brig. Gen. the Hon. W. Lumley, and from Col. Browne, I have received the most able and the most zealous assistance and support. The former protected the line from the enemy during our march, and covered our rear during the siege. The latter conducted it with great judgment and determined bravery.—The established reputation of the Royal Artillery has been firmly supported by the Company under my orders; and I consider myself much indebted to Captains Watson, Dickson, Carmichael, and Wilgress, for their zealous and able exertions. Captain Fanshaw, of the Engineers, was equally zealous; and though young in the service, conducted himself with such propriety, that I have no doubt of his proving a valuable Officer.—The Captains and Officers of the Navy have been equally zealous to assist us; but I feel particularly indebted to Captains Donnelly and Palmer for their great exertions. They commanded a corps of Marines and Seamen that were landed, and were essentially useful to us with the guns, and in the batteries, as well as in bringing up the ordnance and stores.—I have the honour to be, &c. S. AUCHMUTY,

Brigadier-General Commanding."

"P. S. I am extremely concerned to add, that Lieut.-Cols. Vassal and Brownrigg both died yesterday of their wounds. I had flattered myself with hopes of their recovery; but a rapid mortification has deprived his Majesty of two most able and gallant Officers."

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Forces under the Command of Brigadier-General Sir Sam. Auchmuty.

Between 16th and 20th ult., 1 Lieutenant, 1 drummer, 18 rank and file, killed; 2 Majors, 3 Captains, 1 Lieut., 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 119 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file, missing.—*During the Siege*, 1 Captain, 3 rank and file, killed; 1 Lieut., 1 Ensign, 12 rank and file, wounded; 7 rank and file missing.—*At the Assault*, 1 Major, 3 Captains, 2 Lieuts., 2 serjeants, 5 drummers, 105 rank and file, killed; 2 Lieut.-Colonels, 3 Captains, 8 Lieuts., 4 Ensigns, 4 Staff, 18 serjeants, 5 drummers, 235 rank and file, wounded.—Total, 1 Major, 4 Captains, 3 Lieuts., 2 serjeants, 6 drummers, 126 rank and file, killed; 2 Lieut.-Colonels, 2 Majors, 6 Captains, 10 Lieuts., 5 Ensigns, 4 Staff, 20 serjeants, 6 drummers, 366 rank and file, wounded; 8 rank and file missing.—Captains Wilgress and Crookshanks, and 31 rank and file, included in the above, have since returned to their duty.

Officers Killed and Wounded.

Killed upon Landing, Lieut. Fitzpatrick, of the 40th.—*Slightly Wounded upon Landing*, Major Trotter, of the 83d; Major Campbell, of the 40th; Capts. Wilgress, of the Royal Artillery; Crookshanks, of the 38th; Rogers, of the 40th; Lieut Chawner, of the 95th.—*Killed during the Siege*, Capt. Beaumont, of the 87th.—*Wounded during the Siege*, Lieut. O'Brien, of the 87th; the Hon. C. Irby, Midshipman.—*Killed in the Assault*, Major Dalrymple, of the 40th; Capt. Rennie, of ditto; Lieut. Alston, of ditto; Capt. Mason, of the 38th; Lieut. Irwine, of the 87th; Capt. Dickenson, of the 95th.

Wounded in the Assault.—11th regt. Lieut. Col. Brownrigg, (since dead,)—40th, Lieut. Smith, and Ensign Cancern.—87th, Lieuts. Evans, and M'Rea.—38th, Lieut.-Col. Vassal, (since dead,) Capt. Shipley, Lieut. Brownow; Ensigns White, Willshire, and Frazer, (the last since dead;) Paymaster Willshire, Adjutant Hewitt, and Assistant Surgeon Garratt.—40th, Lieuts. Wallace, Johnson, and Ramus.—72d, Major Tucker.—95th, Lieuts. Scanlan and M'Namara.

A dispatch from Admiral Surling, dated Feb. 8, relates his co-operation with the military forces; and mentions the landing of 800 marines to assist them. Finding he could not get near enough with the ships to produce any effect, he disposed of them so as to prevent any escape from the harbour.—"The distance (says he,) which the ships lay from the shore, with the almost constant high winds and swell we had, and the great way every thing was to be dragged by the seamen, up a heavy sandy road, made the duty excessively laborious. The squadron had almost daily 1400 men on shore, and thus ship was often left with only 50 men on board.—The defence made by the enemy protracted the siege longer than was expected, and reduced our stock of powder so low, that the King's ships, with all the transports, and what a fleet of

merchantmen had for sale, could not have furnished a further consumption for more than two days, when a practicable breach was fortunately made, and on the 3d inst. early in the morning, the Town and Citadel were most gallantly carried by storm."—[After many encomiums on the bravery of his officers and men, the Admiral states his loss at six killed, 28 wounded, and four missing, and gives a list of the prizes taken at Monte Video, comprising 57 vessels, from 100 to 650 tons, besides 15 sloop-rigged gun-boats, and six row-boats with guns; among them are eight ships, from 20 to 28 guns each; four from 16 to 10 guns each; and the rest Indiamen and merchantmen. A sloop of war, with a vast quantity of treasure on board, was blown up during the storm.]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL Bennigsen has transmitted details of some partial engagements; in which, he says, "Every thing taken is owing to the swiftness of the Cossacks' horses, particularly the vast quantity of baggage. The French soldiers, dying of hunger and fatigue, no longer feel a disposition to defend themselves. At the mere sight of the Russian troops, they throw away their arms, and demand bread." This, we presume, alludes to intercepted detachments and stragglers, not to the main body of the French army. General Bennigsen likewise mentions, that "General Sedmoratzky had effected a junction with his army, and brought with him 1400 Prussian prisoners, from 2 to 300 Frenchmen, and a great quantity of baggage, which he had taken from the enemy." This is of the date of the 22d of February.

Some very hard fighting commenced on the 23d, and continued until the 28th of February inclusive. The result was glorious to the Russian arms. Seventeen Eagles were added to Bennigsen's trophies at Petersburgh, a quantity of cannon taken; and the loss of the French, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, exceeded 15,000 men; that of the Russians was stated at 6000.

The following is an extract from one of the dispatches of General Bennigsen. If the date be according to the old style, it will correspond with March 11; but we give it with the date as it was received.

Extract of a Dispatch from General BARON DE BENNIGSEN.

"*Head-Quarters, Landsberg, Feb. 27, 1807.*

"I left Konigsberg on the 25th, and am at the enemy's heels. They continue their retreat in extreme disorder. The cannon, waggons, caissons, and baggage, which they abandon on the roads, are the only obstacles which they seem anxious to oppose to us. My advanced guard, which has been considerably reinforced by the Cossacks of the Don, harrass them incessantly, and always with considerable success. According to the most accurate reports, we have taken prisoners, since the battle of Eylau, 48 officers, 170 subalterns, and 3205 soldiers, not including 300 others, who have died of their wounds. The reinforcements which I expect from Russia are already on their march; and their early arrival will enable me to follow, with as much precision as confidence, the plan of operations which I have laid down. The garrison of Dantzic has made another sortie against the Polish Insurgents, and has completely beaten them near Dirschau."

The sixty-sixth Bulletin of the French army is dated Osterode, March 14. Several skirmishes had taken place, in which, as usual, the enemy claim the advantage. Be the fact, however, as it may, it does not appear that any of these partial affairs were attended with any important result.

The sixty-seventh Bulletin is dated from Osterode, March 25, and relates merely to some very unimportant sallies of the garrisons of Stralsund, Dantzic, and Niesse. No engagement of any importance had taken place at that time.

The sixty-eighth Bulletin contains a Message from Buonaparté to the Senate, in which he gives an order for calling out the conscription for 1808. The reason given in the Message is this: "All the nations round us are arming; England has again set on foot an extraordinary levy of 200,000 men. Other powers, as well as England, are adopting the measure of extraordinary levies."

In another part of the Message, he says, "We offered peace to England before the fourth coalition had shown itself: *The same Peace we offer to England still.*" He adds, "We are ready to conclude a peace with Russia, upon the same conditions as were signed by her negociator, but which were rejected, in consequence of the arts and intrigues of the English. We are ready to restore to the eight millions of the inhabitants whom we have conquered, their tranquillity, and to the King of Prussia his Capital."

Up to the 2d of April the French Head-quarters continued at Osterode: they were then removed to Finkerstein.

By accounts from the Theatre of War, we find that on the 5th instant no general action had taken place; but, the Russians having been reinforced by a division of 90,000 men, an immediate attack upon the enemy, whose head-quarters were at Finkerstein, was expected.

Dantzic had been relieved by 4000 Russians. In a sally made on the 29th ult. the Prussians killed 400 of the enemy, and took upwards of 500 prisoners; with the loss, on

their part, of only 127 killed, and 68 wounded.

A Gottenburgh Mail has brought Papers to the 11th, containing official intelligence, that the French had not only raised the siege of Stralsund, but had evacuated Swedish Pomerania.

The raising of the siege of Stralsund, though certainly intended in the course of a few days on the part of the French, was precipitated by a vigorous attack from the garrison on the 4th instant; making, at the same time, two officers and 150 men prisoners, and taking eighty baggage waggons, and considerable magazines.

Buonaparté, it is said, directed Mortier to raise the siege of Stralsund, and join him immediately, if he could not carry the place in 48 hours.

The most important intelligence of the month is, the hostile appearance of our fleet before Constantinople, and forcing the passage of the Dardanelles. Some dispatches from Sir John Tho. Duckworth were coming home by the Crafty schooner; but this vessel was captured by the enemy, and carried to Ceuta, on the 9th ult.

Dispatches have been since received from Lord Collingwood; and the following, in consequence, was transmitted to the Lord Mayor—

"*Admiralty Office, April* 14, 1807.

"Dispatches from Lord Collingwood, dated off Cadiz, March 28, received this morning by his Majesty's sloop Imogen, arrived at Plymouth, contained intelligence, that Vice-Admiral Sir J. T. Duckworth finding, on his arrival at Tenedos, that his Majesty's Ambassador had left Constantinople on the 29th of January, proceeded, with the squadron under his command, to that City, passing the Dardanelles against all opposition, on the 19th of February. His subsequent operations were not known to his Lordship, but from the Spider schooner, in the afternoon of that day, and the report of the inhabitants of Tenedos, there is reason to believe that the Turkish Marine is destroyed.

"On the 14th of February his Majesty's ship Ajax caught fire, and was burnt; the Hon. Captain Blackwood, and about 400 officers and men, were saved."

The Gibraltar Chronicle of March 21, says,

"Wrecked on the 9th instant, in the neighbourhood of Cadiz, the English transport Mary, of London; had on board the Countess of Strasoldo and Mrs. Spencer Smith, who arrived here on the 19th, in a flag of truce from Algeziras."

An article, dated from off Cadiz, March 31, says,

"I am sorry to say we have been full of misfortune here—last night we received the melancholy account of the destruction of the Ajax, by fire—she was burnt, and a considerable part of her crew were victims to the flames. The Nautilus sloop is also lost, she was wrecked on a barren rock, and many of the crew were starved to death. The survivors were for the most part on board the Ajax, at the time of her misfortune, and thus ended their miseries and their lives. The Captain of the Ajax is saved, but the late Commander of the Nautilus is lost."

To the foregoing we add the following extract of a letter from Falmouth, dated the 15th of April:—

"Arrived this day, the Princess Augusta Packet, Captain St. Aubyn, with mails from Malta, Sicily, and Gibraltar, eleven days from the latter place; she brings the account of the loss of his Majesty's ship Ajax, of 74 guns, which vessel caught fire in the cock-pit, and in twenty minutes blew up; two hundred and fifty of her crew (among whom were the Master, two Lieutenants, the Surgeon, Captain of Marines, and eight Midshipmen) lost their lives; she was lying at anchor in the mouth of the Dardanelles, with Sir John Duckworth's squadron.

"The loss of his Majesty's ship Nautilus has been attended with the most unfortunate circumstances. She was driven on shore on an uninhabited island, where no food of any kind could be procured. About one half of the crew took to the boats, and were fortunately picked up by a Russian frigate, and carried to Corfu; the remainder (among whom was Capt. Palmer) were literally starved to death."

The three sons of Tippoo, confined at Vellore, have been removed to Calcutta. On the eldest appearing before Lord Edw. Bentinck and the Council, at Madras, he denied all knowledge or concern in the massacre at Vellore; but charged his young brother with not only being engaged in that foul conspiracy, but with a design also to assassinate him, his elder brother. The elder brother, at the same time, begged to be permitted to go and strike his younger brother's head off!

The Hamburgh Paper of the 14th contains an account of the occurrences which have happened at Constantinople, and of the warlike preparations made to repel the attack of the English, &c. But we wait for better information.

An American Paper has brought us a message of the President of the United States, respecting Colonel Burr's Conspiracy; as well as some letters from one of his Associates in the Plot, to General Wilkinson. It appears that Burr's enterprize was by no means well devised or formidable in its nature.

Congress has passed the Bill for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, by a majority of 24. The numbers being Ayes 73, Noes 49.

Another revolution, in St. Domingo, took place on the 11th of February, whereby much blood was shed. Christophe fell in the general carnage. He was succeeded in his honours and command by General Pichon.

By late advices from America, the Commercial Treaty, signed by Mr. Munro with our Court, has been rejected by the President.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

NEW MINISTERS, &c.

CABINET.

First Lord of the Treasury, D. of Portland.
BOARD.—Right Hon. S. Perceval, Marq. of Tichfield, Hon. W. Elliot, W. S. Bourne, Esq.
Lord Chancellor, Lord Eldon.
Lord President, Earl Camden.
Privy Seal, E. of Westmoreland.
Sec. Home Departm. Lord Hawkesbury.
——*War and Colonial*, Lord Castlereagh.
——*Foreign Depart.* Rt. Hon. G. Canning.
First Ld. Admiralty, Lord Mulgrave.
BOARD.—J. Gambier, Esq., Sir R. Bickerton, Knight, W. J. Hope, R. Ward, Ld. Palmerston, J. Buller, Esq.
Chanc. of Exchequer Rt. Hon. S. Perceval.
Master of Ordnance, Earl of Chatham.

SUBORDINATE.

Treasurer of Navy, Rt. Hon. G. Rose.
Secretary at War, Sir J. M. Pulteney, Bt.
Pres. Bd. Control, Rt. Hon. R. S. Dundas.
Stipendiary Commissioners of ditto. { Rt. Hon. T. Wallace. / G. Johnstone, Esq.
Ch. Duchy Lancast. Rt. Hon. S. Perceval.
Postmasters General, { Earl of Chichester. / Earl of Sandwich.
Pres. Bd. of Trade. Earl Bathurst.
Deputy President, Rt. Hon. G. Rose.
Master of the Mint, Earl Bathurst.
Paymasters General, { Lord C. Somerset. / Rt. Hon C. Long.
Master of the Horse, Duke of Montrose.
Rang. of Tow. Parks, Viscount Sydney.
Secretaries of the Treasury, { W. Huskisson, Esq. / Hon. W. Wellesley.
Treasurer of Ordnance, J. Hunt, Esq.
Clerk of Ordnance, Hon. W. W. Pole.
Attorney General, Sir V. Gibbs, Knt.
Solicitor General, Sir Thos. Plomer.

IRISH OFFICES.

Lord Lieutenant, Duke of Richmond.
Lord Chancellor, Lord Manners.
Chief Secretary, Sir A. Wellesley, K. B.
First Ld. of Treasury,
Chan. of Exchequer, Rt. Hon. John Foster.

SCOTS OFFICES.

Keeper of Great Seal, Duke of Gordon.
Lord Advocate, A. Colquhoun, Esq.
Solicitor General, A. Campbell, Esq.

MARCH 13.

The GRAND SURRY CANAL BASON, at Rotherhith, was filled with Water from the RIVER THAMES, in the presence of several of its PROPRIETORS, and a great many respectable LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

At ten o'clock the tide began to flow, and about four, the vessels* lying below entered the lock, and were warped into the bason, accompanied by the congratulating cheers of a vast concourse of people, a discharge of cannon, and an excellent band of music playing God Save the King, Rule Britannia, and many selected Martial Airs.

At high water (about five o'clock) the lock gates were shut, and soon after the important CRISIS, the UTILITY of the BRANCHES of this VALUABLE SHEET OF WATER became apparent for the FIRST TIME to all the spectators; for the water in the river receded into the ocean, but the water in the bason remained at its full height, where there was depth and surface sufficient to float a great many vessels of a moderate size.

Having given our readers this information, it may not be improper to state, that this undertaking was projected by Mr. Ralph Dodd, in the year 1800, who having been supported by Messrs. Esdailes and Company, bankers, and John Wilkinson, esq., of Bradford, with a great many respectable subscribers, an application was made to Parliament; and by the attention and perseverance of Edward Edwards, esq., Vice-Admiral of the Blue; John Hammet, esq., M. George Jeffreys, Thomas Hall, William Old, James Phillips, John Fenteman, and C. Jones, esqrs., with the particular assistance of their Solicitor, Richard Wilson, esq., an Act was obtained in May, 1801.

This Act of Parliament gave the Proprietors a power to make an Entrance Bason, and a Canal from Rotherhith towards the Victualling-Office, and King's Yard at Deptford*; and from thence towards Peckham, Camberwell, and Kennington, to Vauxhall; also from Kennington Common, to Brixton, Tooting, and Mitcham, in Surry: when the Canal is completed to this distance, it is the intention of the Proprietors to apply for an Act to continue it towards Guilford, Southampton, and Portsmouth.

Should this be ever effected, the Grand Surry Canal will be the most valuable inland navigation in the kingdom, as the Deptford and Portsmouth Docks will communicate with each other.

23. This morning, about nine o'clock, J. Maycock was executed on the top of the New Gaol, Horsemonger-lane, in the Borough, pursuant to his sentence, for the murder of Mrs. Pooley. His conduct at the

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* The Argo, Capt. Hall; Equity, Slightholm; Cumberland Yacht, Taylor; British Tar, Forrest; Nautilus, Graham. These vessels were decorated with several flags of different nations, and made a fine appearance.

* The Grand Surry Canal will supply the Croydon Canal with Thames water, at its junction near New Cross, Deptford.

fatal spot was perfectly consistent with his behaviour at the time of trial, when he exhibited the most hardened depravity.

25. Was executed, opposite the Debtors' door of Newgate, Patrick Pendergast, convicted in January Sessions for robbing the house of Mr. Bell, in the Edgware Road. The son and daughter of the malefactor witnessed the melancholy end of their father; and on his being launched into eternity, became almost frantic, and were conveyed from the scene in a state of insensibility.

A Quarterly General Court was held at the East India House; when the Resolutions of the Court of Directors, fully acquitting the Commanders and Owners of the Lady Burgess, Warren Hastings, and Earl of Abergavenny, from all imputation of neglect or misconduct, in the loss of those ships, were laid before the Court, and unanimously confirmed.

30. This morning was executed, on the top of the Lodge of the County Gaol of Surrey, Richard Nettlefield, late a fisherman at Putney, for a felony, accompanied with cutting and maiming the persons who had taken him into custody for the offence.

George Allen, convicted at the Stafford Assizes of the Wilful Murder of his children, at Upper Mayfield, on the 12th of Jan. underwent the awful punishment so justly annexed to the horrid crime of murder. He appeared sensible of his dreadful situation, and earnestly entreated the spectators to take warning by his fate.

Accidents by Fire.—Several dreadful accidents have lately occurred to ladies, by their dresses taking fire.

The dress of Mrs. Cierne, a respectable lady residing near Copperas-gap, Brighton, took fire, by which she was so miserably burnt that she expired in a few hours.

APRIL 1. As a Miss Thompson, in Bishopsgate-street, was standing too near the fire, her train accidentally caught the flames; and although they were in the space of a minute extinguished, and medical assistance instantly procured, yet she was so much burnt as to occasion her death.—A few days since, as Miss Brown, daughter of a picture dealer, in Crown-street, Seven Dials, was attending an infirm relation, her cloaths caught fire, and she was burnt in such a dreadful manner, that she continued in the most excruciating torture for a few hours, when she expired.

3. A sharper went into a chandler's shop in Drury-lane, and presented a shop-bill in the form of a bank-note, having "*Five*" engraved upon it. Change for a five pound note being given to him, he decamped before the fraud was discovered.

Extraordinary Mail Robbery.—At night a number of persons were assembled at the Gloucester Coffee-house, Piccadilly, as is customary, to see the Mail coaches set off, which run the Western road. Just as the Bristol Mail was about to start, without any inside passengers, two men, genteelly dressed, called out to the coachman and guard, to know if they had any room; and being answered in the affirmative, they said they wanted a cast to Maidenhead; the Guard immediately let them in. They got out at the Saracen's Head Inn, in Maidenhead, where the Mail horses are watered, and in a few minutes after the Mail drove off again. On going up the hill the other side of Maidenhead, the two men who had just got out became the subject of conversation between the guard and coachman, on account of the guard observing, that he did not see either of their faces on getting in or out of the coach, and that they appeared designedly to conceal themselves: this induced the coachman to suggest the propriety of examining the Mail, to see that all the property was right, which was agreed to by the guard. They found all the bags right, and the parcels in the boot; but, on examining the seats in the inside of the coach, they found several parcels missing, which they supposed to be of considerable value. The guard, in consequence, took one of the leading horses, and rode back to the Saracen's Head Inn, where he had left the two men. As soon as he had got to the house, he called out for George, meaning the landlord, in great haste. The two men were then just about sitting down to supper, but hearing the horse ride up to the house in great haste, one of them went out to see what was the matter, and observing the guard, called to his companion by the name of James. He came out, and they both ran off; the guard and landlord pursued them, and called out "stop thief," when the watchman in the town took the alarm, and turned one of them in his course up a Court, which the landlord knew was not a thoroughfare; they therefore pursued him, and found him concealed in a corner, lying flat on the ground, with Bank notes to the amount of 90*l.* loose near him, on the mud, supposed to have been the contents of a parcel taken from the Mail; and two parcels unopened. The other villain made his escape. The one taken proved to be James Remnant, one of a gang of notorious pickpockets and hustlers. Government, some years ago, complimented him with a voyage to New South Wales; on his return from whence, he kept a house of ill fame in the neighbourhood of St. Martin's-lane.

We are sorry to state the loss of the Blanche frigate, near Brest, on the night of the 4th instant. The Captain, Sir Thomas Lavie, with the whole of the officers and crew, except about 30 of the latter, were fortunately saved.

Lord Gardner has been appointed to the command of the Channel Fleet, in the room of Lord St. Vincent.

14. Richard Andrews, a swindler, was fully committed, from the Public Office, Queen-square, to take his trial upon seven different charges; one of which is for a capital offence. It appears that his depredations have extended from persons of rank and fashion down to a poor washer-woman, in whose house he took lodgings, borrowed money of her, and even defrauded her of the articles that she received in the way of her occupation.

The Duchess of Gordon, who has three daughters married to Dukes and one to a Marquis, will now be further gratified in having two of them successively *Vice Queens*.

A large stone ring, said to have been taken from the finger of Tippoo Saib, was lately exhibited before the Antiquarian Society. It contains an Arabic inscription, which is thus translated:—"Dominion to God; he is the only—the victorious."

MARRIAGES.

DENNIS O'LEARY, esq., of Grosvenor-place, to Miss E. Hutton, daughter of Dr. Hutton, of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

W. T. Williams, esq., of Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, to Miss Crawshay, youngest daughter of R. Crawshay, esq., of Cyfarthfa, Glamorganshire, and Sunbury, Middlesex.

M. T. Harris, esq., second son of General Harris, of Belmont, Kent, to the youngest daughter of the late W. Money, esq., of Walthamstow.

D. Scott, esq., of Dunninald, to Miss Grindall, of Portland-place.

H. Downer, esq., of Woburn-place, to the daughter of C. Oliphant, esq., of Weston, Middlesex.

Sir T. S. Strange, chief justice of Madras, to Miss Burrough.

Captain English, of the 66th regiment, to the fourth daughter of the late T. Wilkinson, esq.

C. A. Tisdall, esq., of Meath, to the eldest daughter of J. Vernon, esq. of Clontarf Castle, Dublin.

S. T. Galton, esq., of Dudson, near Birmingham, to the eldest daughter of the late Dr. E. Darwin, of Derby.

H. Rowles, esq., of Cadogan-place, to Miss Gourdez.

R. Gordon, esq, late of Madras, to the daughter of W. Forbes, esq., of Echt.

Captain Stuart, of the 16th light dragoons, to the sister of Viscount Anson.

The Rev. J. W. Wicks, rector of Wardley cum Belton, Rutlandshire, to the second daughter of Mr. S. Leonard, of Conduit-street.

H. Hamilton, esq., M.P. for Dublin, to the daughter of H. H. Mitchell, esq.

Captain Northey, of the royal navy, to Miss Whitby, daughter of the Rev. T. Whitby, of Cresswell Hall, Staffordshire.

In Dublin, the Hon. George Ponsonby, fourth son of the late Lord Ponsonby, to Miss Gladston.

Lieutenant-Colonel Reade, of the Bengal establishment, to Miss Reade, only daughter and heiress of the late T. Reade, esq., of Little Stoke, Oxford.

Mr. Liston, of Covent Garden Theatre, to Miss Tyrer, of the same place.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

LATELY, Mrs. Sarah Ayscough, aged 82, widow of Mr. William Ayscough, late of Windsor, Berks.

Miss Elizabeth Brunn, of the Chapter coffee-house, Paternoster-row.

In his 76th year, the Rev. George Moore, vicar of Heavitree, Devon, canon residentiary of St. Peter's, Exeter, and archdeacon of Cornwall.

At Blackheath, Lieut. Col. Moorsom, of the royal marines.

At Denton, Norfolk, at the age of upwards of 90, after a short confinement, the Rev. George Sandby, D.D. rector of that parish in 1750, and Chancellor of Norwich in 1708. He was formerly of Merton College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. in 1740. He was afterwards master of Magdalen College, Cambridge, where he took his doctor's degree in 1760, and served the office of vice-chancellor of that university the same year. He was collated to Denton by archbishop Herring; that living being in the gift of the archbishop of Canterbury, who must collate one of the fellows, or one who has been fellow, of Merton College. With Dr. Sandby died the oral tradition of the expulsion from Merton College, Oxford, of six fellows, by James II. in 1684, which was the cause of the revolution: he was ordained by Dr. Hough, bishop of Worcester, one of the said six fellows; the bishop died at the age of 92.

At Chiton, Elizabeth, dowager countess

of Mayo, relict of his grace the late archbishop of Tuam, and Earl of Mayo.

At Ludford Park, near Ludlow, in his 74th year, N. L. Charlton, esq., colonel of the Worcestershire Militia.

At Douglas Park, Gilbert Douglas, esq.

William Vachell, esq., of Coptfold Hall, aged 72.

At Bath, in his 58th year, Herman Katencamp, esq.

Aged 81, Mr. John Warrington, many years a whitesmith at Stamford, in Lincolnshire. He had amassed considerable property, which, by his will, he has ordered to be distributed in the following manner:—1800*l.* 3 per cent annuities to the poor in three callises; 100*l.* to the Blue-coat School; and 30*l.* for the repairs of St. Michael's Church; all in that place:—To his sister, who is blind and in a workhouse at Bath, he has bequeathed 100*l.*; and annuities of 80*l.* a year to each of his two brothers, to whom he scarcely ever gave sixpence in his life-time, although one was in an alms-house at Liddington, in Rutland, and the other in a workhouse at Stamford; and, notwithstanding they are both very old men, each being nearly eighty years of age, he has especially provided, that, should either of them *marry*, their annuity should cease. In the event of their deaths, the annuities devolve, in equal proportions, to five parishes; viz. Uffington, Tallington, and Market-Deeping, in Lincolnshire, and Ketton and Empingham, in Rutlandshire, for the benefit of ten of the oldest widows; but, in case there should not be so many, then to the ten oldest maidens in each parish.—Seemingly apprehensive that posterity might not duly appreciate his *charitable disposition*, some time before his death he bought a marble monument for himself, and, having caused his embryo munificence to be emblazoned upon it, daily feasted upon the conjectural manna of what men would say of him, who should hereafter read of his extensive bounty!

At Bowbridge Fields, near Derby, Nicholas Nicholas, of that place, and of Boycot, Kent, esq.

At an advanced age, Mrs. Kemble, mother of Mrs. Siddons, and of the Messrs. John, Stephen, and Charles Kemble.

Lately, Robert Heron, esq., well known in the literary world as an author, compiler, and editor of periodical publications.

In St. Alban's-street, Charles Lackington, esq.

At Newry, Ireland, Hugh O'Hanlon, esq., aged 94.

At Kirkdale, in Lancashire, in the 91st year of his age, Wm. Pendleton, a waterman, who had fought in the battles of Dettingen, Fontenoy, and Culloden. He has left behind him a widow, aged 92, with whom he lived upwards of 68 years; and what is remarkable, they never had more than one quarrel during the whole time. He supported himself and wife by his own industry, and never experienced any illness till the last, which confined him to his house only one week, and to his bed but one day.

At his house, Great Cumberland-place, aged 67, Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, of Benhall Lodge, Suffolk. He was second son of Admiral Sir H. Parker, bart., who was lost in the Cato in 1782; and brother to Sir Harry Parker, bart., of Long Melford, who was knighted for his gallant services in the American war.

At Chichester, John Luggens, esq., banker.

Mar. 5. At Corsham, near Bath, aged 73, the Rev. Charles Page, rector of Littleton Drew, and Biddestone, both in the county of Wilts.

8. At Dunipace, David Spottiswoode, esq., writer to the signet.

At Perth, the Rev. George Fraser, minister of Monedie, in his 86th year.

9. Aged 74, John Kerridge, esq., banker, of Ipswich.

11. At Edinburgh, Vice-Admiral John Inglis, of Auchindinny. He distinguished himself, in the command of the Belliqueux, of 74 guns, at the battle of Camperdown.

12. In his 75th year, Francis Newham, esq., of Mile-end-road.

Mrs. Heneage, wife of George Heneage, esq., at Hainton Hall, Lincolnshire.

13. The Rev. Dr. Alexander Stirling, minister of Tillicoultry parish.

16. At Hull, aged 90, Mr. Richard Scarce, grandfather of Miss Smith, of the theatre royal of that place.

19. In Hanover-square, John Tirell Morin, esq.

At Mullingar, Ireland, James Murray, esq., civil engineer of the royal canal, Dublin.

20. Edward Allen, esq., principal of the hon. society of Clement's-inn.

Mr. James Donaldson, jun., of Bloomsbury-square, surveyor, in his 23d year.

In Lincoln's-inn, Walter Long, esq., senior judge of the sheriff's court of the City of London.

Mrs. Forster, wife of the Rev. Dr. Forster, master of the free school in Norwich, by her clothes taking fire.

21. Robert Catts, esq., late commissary of the Bengal establishment, aged 51.

22. William Fauntleroy, esq., banker, in Berners street.

23. Aged 55, Charles Slater, esq., one of the magistrates of Westminster.

William Cruickshanks, M. D., late provost of Inverness.

24. In Upper Seymour-street, Lionel Colmore, esq.

Aged 69, Mr. Newland, surgeon, of Guildford.

25. In his 79th year, Mr. Frodsham, watch and clock maker. He had resided more than 50 years in Kingsgate-street,

Bloomsbury; and was one of the commissioners appointed by act of parliament in 1763, to inspect the principles of the time-keeper invented by Mr. John Harrison.

At Sleaford, Lieut. Col. Wade, of the 30th regiment.

At Edinburgh, Sir James Ramsay, bart., of Balmain.

At Esher, Colonel William Varlo, of the royal marines.

In his 68th year, Robert Wilson, esq., of Wodehouse, East Ham, Essex.

Captain Bulkeley, of the 61st regiment, late aide-du-camp to General Sir John Stuart.

In Dover-street, the Hon. Charles Saville.

26. At Chichester, in her 75th year, Lady Viscountess Lifford.

At Shooter's-hill, Thomas Juggins, esq., formerly of Jamaica.

27. Aged 60, Mr. Mortellari, an eminent musician.

At Castle House, Calne, Wilts., George Rooke, esq., formerly captain in the 6th, or Inniskilling dragoons.

Aged 85, Mr. John Derussat, barrack master, Liverpool.

In her 12th year, the Hon. Miss Anne Rodney, youngest daughter of Lady Rodney.

Aged 61, Lieutenant Colonel James Holwell, at Southborough, near Tunbridge.

28. At St. James's Palace, in her 84th year, the Hon. Frances Tracy, first bedchamber woman to her Majesty, and sister of the late Viscount Tracy.

Nathaniel Hulme, M.D., F.R. and A.S.S., of Charter-house-square, aged 75.

The Rev. William Disney, D.D., rector of Pluckley, Kent, aged 75.

In his 81st year, the Rev. Edward Marshall, vicar of Duxford, Cambridgeshire.

29. Mr. Thomas Gann, of Tavistock-street, Covent-garden.

At Old Park, Wilts, William Eldridge, esq., of Abingdon, Berks, aged 76.

30. At Ashley Park, Surrey, aged 78, Sir Henry Fletcher, bart., of Clea Hall, Cumberland, which county he represented in parliament forty years.

John Gaunt, esq., of Denham Mount, Bucks, aged 65.

At Hampstead, aged 76, Mrs. Mary Arundel, relict of Willoughby Arundel, esq., of Hackney.

31. At Canterbury, Charles Robinson, esq., aged 74, recorder of that city, and brother to the late Lord Rokeby.

At Southampton, Mrs. Sutherland, widow of James Sutherland, esq., judge of the high court of admiralty at Minorca.

At Clifton, in her 62d year, Mrs. Vassal, relict of John Vassal, esq., of Chatley Lodge, Somersetshire.

April 2. Aged 52, the Rev. Robert Redding, minister of the baptist society in Truro.

Aged 81, Mr. John Shard, upwards of forty years in the victualling employ, and upwards of twenty years head-warderer.

3. In his 79th year, Charles Sloane, Earl Cadogan, Viscount Chelsea, Baron of Oakley, and a trustee of the British Museum.

4. At Brompton Park House, Kensington-road, in her 65th year, Mrs. Vere, wife of James Vere, esq.

Mr. Dale, many years principal box-keeper at Drury-lane theatre.

In Cumberland-street, Mrs. Abernethie, wife of John A., esq.

6. At Long Hedge Farm, Battersea, Rich. Southby, esq., aged 55.

Philip Davies, esq., of Serjeants'-inn.

9. Aged 45, John Opie, esq., professor of painting in the royal academy. He was interred with great funereal respect in St. Paul's cathedral, near the remains of Sir Joshua Reynolds. See Vol. XXXIV, p. 219.

10. In Dublin, Dennis Daly, esq., of Radford, county of Galway.

11. At his house, Spital-fields, William Des Anges, esq.

In Charter-house-square, Mrs. Beard, wife of John Beard, esq.

12. At Sunning-hill, near Windsor, the Rev. Joseph Thistlethwaite, A.M., in the 87th year of his age. He had possessed that living upwards of 58 years, and had not absented himself from his parish 58 Sundays in so many years. Among other legacies, he has bequeathed 500l. toward the enlargement of the church of Sunning-hill, and 100l. to the augmentation of a charity already established for the sick and poor in the same parish.

14. At Speen, near Newbury, in his 68th year, Thomas Hatt, esq.

15. At Stanmore, Middlesex, George Heming, esq.

In his 55th year, Colonel Fane, M.P. for Lyme Regis.

At Norwich, in his 60th year, James Hudson, esq., banker. He served the office of mayor in 1794.

16. Aged 72, Edward King, esq., F.R. and A.SS., author of "Morsels of Criticism," "Munimenta Antiqua," and other works.

At Bristol, aged 61, Mungo Forbes, esq., late of the island of Jamaica.

17. In Broad-court, Bow-street, Mr. Mark Supple. He was a native of the south of Ireland, and had been upwards of 25 years a reporter of the debates in parliament.

In Cavendish-square, the lady of J. Fanshawe, esq.

18. At Chigwell. Mr. Robert Denham, surgeon.

19. In Holles-street, John Broomhead, esq.

20. Robert Andrew, esq., of Harleston Park, Northamptonshire, in his 73d year.

22. Laurence Harman Parsons, Earl of Ross, one of the representative peers for Ireland. The title descends to the Earl's nephew, Sir Lawrence Parsons, bart.

DEATHS ABROAD.

Dec. 4. At Bendorff, in Germany, in her 68th year, Mrs. Dorothea Monro, relict of the late Dr. Donald Monro, senior physician to his Britannic Majesty's Forces.

Lately, in Switzerland, John Lewis De Lolme, LL.D. He was a native of Geneva, and first distinguished himself in this country by a Treatise on the Constitution of England, which he had evidently examined with profound judgment and a philosophic spirit. The work has long been a standard book; and, among other flattering tributes of applause, it received a high eulogium from the pen of Junius, who pronounced it "deep, solid, and ingenious." De Lolme had a surprising extent of knowledge on all subjects, and could almost have rivalled Burke in all the variety of his illustrations. He was remarkably temperate and simple in his mode of living, and possessed an admirable temper, with a strong turn for humour. All he said, indeed, upon the most serious subjects, was marked by something of an arch shrewdness. He did not much sacrifice to the Graces in point of dress and personal delicacy; but his conversation was always valuable; and it is much to be regretted, that a man of his talents and information was not shielded by patronage against the necessities of life, as he might have produced many useful and instructive works.

At sea, Alexander Donaldson, esq., of Jamaica.

Lately, in America, in his 78th year, the Hon. Horatio Gates, lieutenant-general in the service of the United States.

In December last, at Fairfield House, Jamaica, Fairley Christie, esq.

Jan. 4. At Maldonado, Captain Francis Rundell, of the 54th regiment.

12. In the Island of St. Croix, John Barker Barnes, esq.

17. At Tobago, James Pigott, esq., attorney-general of that island, and brother of Sir Arthur Pigott.

In January last, at Grenada, Samuel Osborne Gibbes, esq., youngest son of Sir Philip Gibbes, bart., and the King's receiver of confiscated property in that island.

Lately, at Antigua, General Vandeleur.

At St. Petersburgh, Princess Buriatinsky, formerly the Hon. Miss Dutton, second daughter of Lord Sherborne.

At Windy Hill, Tortola, William Robertson, esq.

At Paris, Victor Leopold Berthier, general of division, chief of the staff of the first corps of the grand army, and one of the commanders of Buonaparté's legion of honour.

At Verdun, Gideon Newland, esq., of Chichester, who had been detained as a prisoner in France since the commencement of the war.

At Kingston, Jamaica, Stewart Bruce, esq.

At Madras, George Houstoun, esq., of the civil service.

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.

By THOMAS BLUNT, No. 22, Cornhill,

Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty,

At Nine o'Clock, A. M.

1807	*Barom*	*Ther.*	*Wind.*	*Obser.*
Mar. 27	29.81	38	NE	Fair
28	29.69	37	NNE	Ditto
29	29.70	38	NE	Ditto
30	29.76	36	E	Ditto
31	29.60	37	SW	Snow
Apr. 1	29.47	36	N	Ditto
2	29.68	34	N	Ditto
3	29.85	34	N	Fair
4	30.05	35	N	Ditto
5	30.09	37	SW	Ditto
6	30.07	41	SSW	Ditto
7	29.96	48	W	Ditto
8	30.05	47	NW	Ditto
9	30.21	49	SW	Ditto
10	29.96	48	W	Rain
11	29.60	51	SW	Fair
12	29.45	51	SW	Ditto
13	29.31	53	S	Ditto
14	29.39	52	S	Fair
15	29.26	49	SE	Rain
16	29.50	47	NE	Fair
17	29.64	38	W	Snow all day
18	29.78	39	N	Fair, with much snow in the afternoon
19	29.91	38	N	Fair with hail and snow most part of the day
20	30.13	39	NE	Fair
21	30.14	36	E	Ditto
22	29.90	40	S	Ditto
23	29.91	51	S	Ditto
24	30.00	51	S	Ditto
25	30.09	56	N	Ditto
26	30.08	58	NE	Ditto
27	30.06	59	E	Ditto

JOYCE GOLD, PRINTER, SHOE LANE, LONDON.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR APRIL 1807.

Days	Bank tock	3 per Ct. Consols	3 per Ct Reduc	3 per Ct. def. 1808	4 per Ct Consol	Navy 5 per Cts	New 5 per Ct	Long Anns.	Short Anns.	Omn	Irish Omn	Imp. 3 per Cts	Imp. Anns.	Irish 5 per Ct	Irish Anns.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exche. Bills.	State Tickets.	Lot.
Mar. 26	——	61 5/8 a 62	——	——	——	95 1/4	——	——	——		3 1/4	——	8 1/8	——	——	——	2s pr.	par	191	17s
27	holiday																			
28	——	61 7/8 a 62	——	——	——	95 3/4	——	——	——		——	——	8 1/8	——	——	——	2s pr.	par	191	17s
30	holiday																			
31	holiday																			
Apr. 1	——	62 a 1/4	——	59 1/8	——	96 1/4	——	——	——	1	4	62	——	——	——	——	par	par	191	17s
2	——	61 7/8 a 62 1/8	——	——	——	96 1/8	——	——	——		3 1/2	61 1/4	8 1/8	——	——	——	1s pr.	par	191	17s
3	——	61 7/8 a 62 1/8	——	——	——	96 1/2	——	——	——		3 1/2	61 7/8	——	——	——	——	2s pr.	par	191	17s
4	——	61 7/8 a 62	——	——	——	96 1/4	——	——	——		3 1/2	——	——	——	——	——	3s pr.	1s pr.	191	17s
6	224 3/4	62 a 1/8	61 1/8	——	79	96 1/2	——	17 7-16	——		3 1/2	——	——	——	——	——	4s pr.	1s pr.	191	18s
7	225	62 1/8 a 1/4	61 1/2	——	79 1/8	96	——	17 1/2	——		3 1/2	——	——	——	——	——	4s pr.	3s pr.	191	18s
8	226	62 1/8 a 1/4	61 1/2	——	79 1/4	96 3/8	——	17 1/2	——		3 3/4	——	——	——	——	——	5s pr.	3s pr.	191	18s
9	226	62 a 1/4	61 1/2	——	79 1/8	96 3/4	——	17 1/2	——		3 1/2	——	——	——	——	183	4s pr.	2s pr.	191	18s
10	——	62 a 1/4	61 1/2	——	79 1/8	96 5/8	——	17 9-16	——		3 1/2	——	——	——	——	183	5s pr.	3s pr.	191	18s
11	——	62 a 1/8	61 1/2	——	79 1/8	96 3/4	——	17 9-16	——		3 3/4	——	——	——	——	186	5s pr.	3s pr.	191	18s
13	——	62 a 1/4	61 1/2	——	79 3/8	97	——	17 5/8	——		3 1/2	——	——	——	——	186 1/2	5s pr.	3s pr.	191	18s
14	228 1/2	61 7/8 a 62 1/8	61 1/8	——	79 7/8	96 7/8	——	17 9-16	——		——	——	——	——	——	184 1/2	5s pr.	3s pr.	191	18s
15	231	62 1/8 a 1/4	61 1/2	——	80	96 7/8	——	17 9-16	——		——	——	——	——	——	——	5s pr.	3s pr.	191	18s
16	230 1/2	62 1/8 a 1/2	61 1/4	——	80 1/8	97	——	17 5/8	——		4	——	——	91	——	185	5s pr.	3s pr.	191	18s
17	230 1/2	62 1/2 a 3/4	62	——	80 1/8	97	——	17 1/4	——	1	4	——	——	——	——	——	5s pr.	1s pr.	191	18s
18	234	62 5/8 a 3/4	62 1/8	——	80 5/8	96 7/8	——	17 1/4	——	1	4	——	——	——	——	——	5s pr.	2s pr.	191	18s
20	——	62 3/4 a 7/8	62 1/4	——	80 5/8	97	——	17 1/4	——	1 1/4	4 1/4	——	——	——	——	——	5s pr.	1s pr.	191	18s
21	236 1/2	62 3/4 a 63	62 1/4	——	80 5/8	96 7/8	——	17 1/4	——	1	4 1/4	——	——	——	——	——	5s pr.	par	191	18s
22	235	62 5/8 a 3/4	62	——	80 1/4	96 7/8	——	17 11-16	——	3/4	4	58	——	——	——	186 1/2	5s pr.	par	191	18s
23	234 1/2	62 1/2 a 5/8	61 7/8	——	80 1/8	96 1/4	——	17 5/8	——	1/2	——	——	——	——	——	186 1/2	5s pr.	1s pr.	191	18s
24	——	62 1/2 a 1/4	62	——	80 1/8	96 7/8	——	17 11-16	——	3/4	3 3/4	——	——	91	——	——	5s pr.	1s pr.	191	18s
25	holiday																			

FORTUNE, Stock-Broker, No. 13, Cornhill.

N.B. In the 3 per Cent Consols the *highest and lowest* Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the *highest* only.